CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28699—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Mar.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L.	ROME	3750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	1800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Mar.
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3397	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	3283	500	A. Symons	19th "

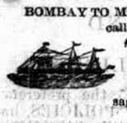
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail about.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	26th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. von HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. "KNIGHT OF St. GEORGE," 4,700 tons, 500 H. P., fitted throughout with the Electric Light, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Fare Rs. 350. She sails about 11th April.

Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept; and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 26th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,675 tons, on the 27th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARMENIA	3335	Geo. Read	5th April
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain	Tons H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck,	4,100 500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements, FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels, etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot, to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bchoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

HIGHLAND MALT.

The superior excellence of this Whisky is proved by a constantly increasing demand.
Cash, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892. Detailed List on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.
IMPORT.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
THEODOLITES,
LEVELS,
COMPASSES,
GRAPHOSCOPES,
SPECTACLES & FOLDERS,
OPERA, MARINE & FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES,
MICROSCOPES,
MAGNETO, ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, &c., &c.,

FULL DETIALED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892. Detailed List on application.

INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR

Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections, Price, Rs. 1-4 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of, 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 5 Medium	4	0
" 4 Large	4	1½
6 Largest	5	8
No. 10 Medium	2	1½

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0
12 " " "	5	0
6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	a.
6 Photos, small, our Invention	1	4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	2	0

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano		Rs.	225
Do.	do. Piano	"	290
Do.	do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano	Ebonized	"	375
Do.	Rosewood	"	425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano by	Broadwood	"	350
Do.	Ebonized	"	450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.

WELL'S LEAWRELLE OIL

Is lovely for the Skin and Complexion, preserves Youth and Beauty, prevents tendency to Wrinkles, ageing of Skin, or wasting of Flesh. A Pretty Woman's Secret! Rs. 3.

WELL'S "ROUGH ON"

Preparations, all kinds.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER

Cures Dyspepsia and Brain or Nervous Weakness, Rejuvenates Broken or Shattered Health. Rs. 3.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM

Restores Grey Hair to Original Colour, free of Grease or Oil, is a Tonic Restorative and an established Cure for Baldness. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 3.

Can be had of all Chemists. Retail at MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

AGENTS:

F. S. MADON & CO.,
OPPOSITE JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE! PHENYLE

THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

Special Terms to the Trade, Medical Officers and Municipalities on application to the Sole Agents—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THORPE AND CO.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,
BEST LONDON MADE.
NOTE THE PRICES.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article usually sold in England at 1s per inch.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33,	36.	
Rupees	55,	60.	

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	40,	45,	50.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Odd Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immence Choice, From Rs. 3-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.
LADIES' SESSION..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
An excellent Brass Band is in attendance.
BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH, 24.

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME,

INCLUDING ALL THE SPECIALITIES
AND
THE GRAND COMIC AND INTERESTING

CARNIVAL ON THE ICE.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

THE SWALLOW BALLETT,

Extraordinary Skating,

THE SNOWBALL BALLETT,

Mrs. BROWN'S first attempt,

THE CAN CAN QUADRILLES,

THE SNOW STORM,

MISS SCHARAZADE & THE LION,

TOMMY MAKE ROOM FOR YOUR UNCLE,
THE DERBY QUADRILLE,
AND A HOST OF OTHER STEMS,

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, FOR THE JUVENILES.
ANOTHER PRETTY CHILD PONY GIVEN AWAY;
LAST MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
NEXT SATURDAY.

GREAT SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES,
AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT,
BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY next.
HORSES & PONIES to be seen daily at the CIRCUS.

TEXAS JACK.

OWING to my intended departure for Europe, at an early date, I am SELLING OFF my three HORSES, by private sale.

1 BAY CHARGER, 15 hands, 6 years old, broken single or double, a famous goer.

1 PIEBALD HORSE, 14 hands, 5 years old spleadid horse for a Lady or Gentleman, to ride or drive.

1 BAY MARE, 13-3., 6 years old, well-bred and Spendidly broken for polo, will also carry a Lady.

These HORSES are all in good condition and sound. A trial will be given.

To be seen at FILLIS' CIRCUS daily.

JACKAL CLUB RACES.

ENTRIES for above CLOSE at 5 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, and in the absence of notice to the contrary from owners, entries will be taken as starting declarations.

Riders are requested to wear colours if possible. Ordinaries will be held at the Gymkhana, on FRIDAY, at 6 P.M.

C. H. ROSS, Hony. Secy.
73, Apollo Street.

CHAMBER SERVICES.

From Rupees 8 to Rs. 50.

BOLTON & CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has, in pursuance of the terms of Section 36 (b) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, fixed the holding of the first meeting of the new Corporation for 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1892, in the Municipal Office.

The business for disposal is as follows:—

1. Appointment of President for the year 1892-93.
Notice of Motion by Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., seconded by Thomas Blaney, Esq., proposing the Election of Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq., as President for the ensuing year.
2. Election, by ballot, of eight members of the new Standing Committee.
3. Return prepared by the Municipal Secretary of attendances of members at meetings during the year ending 31st March, 1892, also of the changes in the Corporation and Standing Committee during the same period.
4. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Joint opinion of Counsel on the question of the disqualification of Councillors on account of absence from meetings.
5. Government Letter forwarding Government Notification, directing the closing against burials of a portion of the Borah Burial Ground situated between the Girgaum Road and Queen's Road.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Military Department, on the subject of the construction in the Municipal Workshop, of Hay Presses required at Belgaum.
7. Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—Requesting sanction to a contract being entered into with Mr. Hormusjee D. Gazdar for the removal of the Offal from the Bandora Slaughter Houses for five years at the rate of Rs. 15 a day.
8. Requesting sanction to the appointment of Mr. James W. Smith as Acting Executive Engineer, until further orders.
9. Requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 21,598 to meet the cost of completing the Storm Water Drain from the top of Bazaar Gate Street to the Salvation Army Hall, Hornby Road. The amount to be met out of savings in the Drainage Department.
10. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 6,000 from Sevings in Scavengering, to labour, surface drain cleaning repairs to roads opened for drain cleaning.
11. Requesting approval to the transfer of Rs. 1,300 from savings in section IV, Lighting Markets and Slaughter Houses, to cost of lighting Crawford Market.
12. Requesting sanction to the renewal of the lease of the following Chawls for a period of five years:—Kamathipoora Chawl, from 1st March, 1892, at Rs. 242 a month; Bapty Road Chawl, from 1st March, 1892, at Rs. 47 per mensem; Jairajbhoy Street Chawl, from 1st June, 1892, at Rs. 10 a month.
13. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for a period of three years from 1st April, 1892, for working the Municipal connections.
14. Requesting sanction to an advance from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of Cement for Drainage Works. The amount to be adjusted hereafter.
15. Forwarding letter from the Commissioner, and report from the Health Officer on the subject of the Arthur Road Hospital, and stating that under Section 431 of the Municipal Act, he (the Commissioner) has authorised the opening of the Hospital.
16. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget Transfers.
17. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding a Copy of the Budget Estimates of the School Fund for 1892-93.
18. Government letter on the subject of the proposed increase in the Bombay City Police Force.
19. Government Resolution on the subject of the adjustment of law charges incurred in connection with the acquisition of a strip of land for the Byculla Overbrige.
20. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the placing of a Post-box on the Footpath at Falkland Road.
21. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for sanction a statement of conditions proposed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the construction of a sub-way to carry the 24" water main under the line at Charni Road.
22. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the erection of a Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough at Mumbadevi.
23. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding Report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1891, and inviting attention to the last paragraph of the Report, relating to the disposal of Town Sweepings.
24. Letter to the President from the Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed in London in reference to the Chicago International Exhibition of 1893.
25. Letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter, conveying the thanks of the Municipality to H. E. the Governor, in connection with the proposed opening of the Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.
26. Further consideration of letter on the subject of the Sewerage of Colaba. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Letter from the Secretary, Port Trust, calling upon the Municipality, within three months from the 8th Idem, to cease discharging into the harbour the Night-soil and Sullage Water from the the civil portion of Colaba, either by carting it to the Carnac Bunder Depot or otherwise, and, in like manner, to cease threwing Night-soil and Sullage Water into any other part of the harbour.
27. Resolution of the Standing Committee commending that Mr. Genajee Wokajee Surattbe ginformed that the hole in slab over the drain in Jamjeekar Street, has been filled up and that there is now no cause for complaint.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Office,, March 23rd 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ALLAHABAD or JUBBLEPUR TILING as below:—

Large flat Tiles	90,000
Do do. Ridge	2,000
Semi Hexagonal	25,000
Half Round	75,000
Do. do. Ridge	2,000
Hip Tiling	1,000

Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissary Note for 500 endorsed in favour of the Agent Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, which will be forfeited in the event of any person, whose tender may be accepted, failing to carry out its terms.

TERMS OF TENDERS.

Number of each kind to be delivered weekly (commencing from.....) and stacked at Bilaspur Railway station as directed.

Rate per 1,000 tiles of each kind.

All tiles to be well burnt and sound and will not be considered as delivered until received and passed by an officer of the Company.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. BECKETT,
District Engineer, Bilaspur District,
Bengal Nagpur Railway.

RINGNES & CO.'S

SCANDINAVIAN BEER,

Rs. 15 per Case of three

dozen Quarts.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT, WELLS & Co.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL AGENTS,

MESSRS. DENISON & Co..

HUMMUM STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

AGENTS, HARDWARE.

WANTED, a RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN HOUSE, well established in India, to represent an English firm of Hardware Merchants and Factors of long standing, doing a large trade in all classes of English Hardware for Home and Export. Apply by letter stating terms and giving English references to "FACTOR," care of The ENGLISH and COLONIAL ADVERTISING Co., 2 Whitefriars Street, London.

FOR SALE.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

FOR immediate delivery, 17 couple of FOX-HOUNDS, imported last October, in hunting condition and perfectly healthy, and an exceptionally steady and handy lot. Apply to

H. W. BUCKLAND Esq.,
The Kennels, Bandora.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES
OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF
GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેઅબ્દામની ૬.૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

STEEL BOILERS

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

ON the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Gilbert.

A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a brand new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other brand new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Mocca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each „ 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NOW
ON THE M[illegible]NT OF
NERVOUS [illegible]TION IN
MEN by Local A[illegible] showing
how to obtain a [illegible]ion, with
out stomach medicine
HOLBORN.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MR. JOHN PILE'S CONNECTION with the Company in all its Branches CEASED on the 29th February last.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A COSTUME SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS, will be given by the Members of the above Club at the Back Bay Baths on SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1892, at 3-30 p.m. Admission: One Gentleman and two Ladies, One Rupee.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of Agents of Marine Insurance Companies will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 24th instant, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of considering the rates of Marine Insurance on Mauritius and Indian Coast-wise business. All interested in the question are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building on THURSDAY, the 31st March, 1892, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1892.

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the said Company for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and 1887."

Should the Resolution be passed a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director,
Dated the 1st Day of March, 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.

Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.

The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.

Thus:—Securities and Assets	Rs.	35,84,182	5 11
Liabilities only	Rs.	17,02,149	1 8
Balance in favour of Debentures	Rs.	18,82,033	4 3

A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.

Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.

Apply to
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE.
MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY,
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.
March 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted as under for such quantities as may be required, for the year 1892-93:—

Drill Khaki	27"	All to be of Indian manufacture.
Cloth Khaki (for coats for British Troops)	54"	
Do. (for Pyjamahs)	54"	
Cloth Blanket (for Followers' coats)	54"	
Flannel Grey	54"	
Webbing drab	2"	

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Covers to be marked "Tender for —." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 200 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, or approved Bank Deposit Receipts for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under special circumstances that a bond can be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Company or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting Company cannot be accepted.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Allpore, the 1st March, 1892.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-5-8	Rs. 17-15-6
30	„ 14-1-3	„ 12-11-6	„ 22-10-10
35	„ 15-7-8	„ 14-4-4	„ 30-10-0
40	„ 17-5-11	„ 16-6-1	„ 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co., Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£933,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to		£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..		£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£2,288,437	1888	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	992½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	80	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	495
Angio-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	73
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	450
Central India	3,750	500	500	40	995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	6,626	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Empress	2,100	50	500	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	775
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	790
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1507½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	185
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	725
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1140
Seasons	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	--	1,000
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	505
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Co. 10 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	46

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	--	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Franch	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoil Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khanguma	240	450	450	63	470
Mahamadpura Cottons. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	297½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	572½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	111½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	845

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ Ord.	1,000	200	200	10	250
	{ Pref.	100	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,750
Do. New Issue.		500	375	62½	67½	955
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	88½
Deccan Ice Co		1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	26	309
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	103
Maharanee Lee Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.		000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Mail Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fireln.		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,330
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
	Prf.	1,000	00	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	104
Telephone Co.		2,200	25	25	5-8	19 3-4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-6	
China Leaf	"	24	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-3	"
Do. do. new	"	23-6	"
Australia do.	"	23-15	"
Bombay do.	"	23-11	
English Sovereigns	"	15-6	
Do. Drazors	"	15-5-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	227	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five Francs	"	205	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Special University Convocation, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, 2 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, 4-30 p.m.
Indian Guarantee Association, 2 p.m.
Catholic Library, Lecture on Ventriloquism, 6-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Oswald arrived yesterday from Cardiff, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), and City of Perth (s), for Karachi; Kt. Companion (s), Genoa, &c.; and Cambria (s), Odessa.

SARASWATI ALAYA.—There will be no weekly meeting to-day in the Saraswati Alaya.

GOA NEWS.—The Minister of Marine in Lisbon has determined to disband a battalion of the Regiment of Ultramar. The officers will have their respective ranks in the General Army List.

RUN AWAY FROM REFORMATORY.—A Siddee lad, about 14 years of age, named Abdool Ismael, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory School, absconded from the Institution, on Monday, the 21st inst.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Anderson, an A.-B. of the American ship Sam Skolfield, accidentally fell off the yards, whilst working aloft. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to the European General Hospital.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund will be held on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at the Cama Hospital. All interested are requested to attend.

PHARTHANA SAMAJ.—To-day being the principal day of the 25th anniversary of the local Samaj, there will be Divine Service and Sermon in Marathi, at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively, at the Samaj Mandir, Girgam. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIRE AT PAREL.—A *jowlee* hut, belonging to a Hindu labourer, named Vittojee Sambajee, and situated on the Government Gate Road, Parel, caught fire on Tuesday afternoon, and was completely destroyed in a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Balla Raghoo, a stone-mason, residing at Clark Road, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday evening, whilst his daughter was standing on the Parel Road, near the entrance of the Victoria Gardens, somebody enticed her away to Pydownee and there robbed her gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 31. The girl was found near Pydownee, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille ....Arcadia ..... C. Coote.
Overture.....Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck. Suppe.
Valse.....Der Romantiker ..... Lanner.
Selection.....Dorothy..... Winterbottom.
Gavotte.....Les Gigale..... C. Godfrey.
Galop.....The Tourists..... Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Abdool Rahman Street, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, about 3 years of age, named Amabai, daughter of Mahomedally Tyebally. At 10 a.m. the deceased's mother went to cook, leaving two of her daughters playing near the window, on the third storey of the house. Shortly afterwards the deceased's sister cried out that Amabai had fallen out of a window on to the road below. The servant ran downstairs at once and picked up the deceased, who was unconscious, and bleeding profusely from the head. She died in a short time. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN ACT OF REVENGE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Callidass Mahadoo, a notorious character, was brought up by Inspector Briscoe on a charge of inflicting grievous hurt to Damodhar Saloo. From the evidence it would appear that the prisoner, harbouring revenge against the complainant for having at one time given information to the police against him, met the informant at Bhuleshwar, and threw a stone at him, which struck him on the face, fracturing the nasal bone. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused passed a sentence of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFT BY A SON.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Sadanand Raghoo was charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, the property of his mother, Luxmi, living at Purbadevie. Early yesterday morning, whilst the accused was passing by Purbadevie Road, he was stopped by a policeman, who asked him as to how he became possessed of the ornaments, but as he could not give a satisfactory reply he was taken into custody. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he had bought the ornaments sometime ago; but as his mother refused to give him the ornaments, which he had deposited with her for safe custody, he broke open the box, and extracted the ornaments. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

AN ARTFUL CUSTOMER.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Abdool Ally was prosecuted by Inspector Briscoe, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 50, of Tyab Ally Abdool Cadar, a Borab, living at Bapu Khote Street was the complaining witness, and deposed that the prisoner purchased such articles as buttons, thread, pens, and pencils from him to the amount of Rs. 7, for which he made a payment of one rupee and promised to remit the remainder from Callian, where he was known as Gunny Cassum. He would, however, leave the property in the shop till he returned the following day, when he would settle the balance of his account. But as he was departing a large padlock attracted his attention, which the complainant was willing to sell for Re. 1-8, and prisoner struck the bargain. It, however, proved too large, but its cost was left with complainant towards the balance account, which prisoner said he would settle the next day. But the undertaking was not to be fulfilled, for on the morning in question complainant found his premises broken into and ransacked, and the selected purchase missing. Complainant acquainted the police with the circumstances, and remembering his customer had a cataract in one eye, his presence was discovered at Mandvie, and portions of the property traced to Tanna, Callian, and Coorla. The Magistrate found the offender guilty and sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for six months.

LEOPARDS IN KULU.

LEOPARDS have been very much *en evidence* in Kulu lately. A correspondent writes:—A Mahomedan wedding party was assembled at Bajoureh, a few nights ago, and hearing a noise in the cowshed they went *en masse* to see what was the matter. A large leopard dashed out under the arm of the man, who opened the door, and rushed through the middle of the wedding guests, as much alarmed as they were. He had seized the fattest calf in the stable, and had killed a donkey the night before. A horse was killed and eaten on the night of the 9th just above Bajoureh, and on the same night a leopard cub was caught by the leg in a gin. The Pulsaira leopard, too, has abandoned the paths of virtue and porcupine killing, having attacked a bullock and been driven off with a volley of stones by the cowherds. The worst leopard, however, is in the Balee district of Mundi, just south of Kulu; during the past month, he has carried off no less than twenty-four sheep and goats, and several dogs, besides mauling two bullocks that were rescued. As a wind up, news comes of a leopard near Dilash in the Simla direction, having killed two men. The last man-eating leopard in these parts was one that infested the neighbourhood of Palumpur, some twenty-three years ago, which killed and devoured some half a dozen persons, mostly boys, who were herding cattle. A spring gun was set for it, but a larcenous old woman attempted to steal the kid that was used as a bait, with the result that the gun went off, killing her on the spot. This brute was shot by the late Mr. Duff-Dunbar, whilst it was crouched on the body of its last victim, a young *guddi* woman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Vigil of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.
Festival of the Annunciation.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE NAGINDAS HIRABHOY.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why a commission should not issue for the examination of certain witnesses at Ahmedabad. The learned counsel read an affidavit stating inter alia that the insolvent had concealed his books of account and immoveable property, and had before the filing of the schedule mortgaged his house for a sum of Rs. 9,000. His lordship granted a rule nisi, making it returnable on the 30th inst.

RE GOVINDJEE VALLABHDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Ld.—M N Saklatwala—For Petitioner—Hormusjee Sorabjee Poonagur.

Testamentary Suits.

31-91—Little S F and N—Shah Megjee Sanjee and others vs. Soni Petamber Jesraj—Roughton and Byrne—(Part heard.)

7-91—Chaik, W and S—Nana Babajee vs. Bagerthibai—M N Saklatwalla.

9-90—Crawford B and Co.—Luckmidas Runchordas and others vs. Luckmibai and others—Mirza Hoosein Khan and P G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

337-91—Ardesir H and D—Burjorjee Ardesir Bhajiwala vs Bai Maneckbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.

403-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdool Ganibin Munchi Jamahdin Mahitab—Ardesir H and D.

393-91—E Wilkin—Jussa Nawla vs Balkrishna Baboojee and others—Khunderao M.

311-91—Shamrao P (for pauper)—Roque de Souza vs Joseph de Souza and others—Nanu and H.

313-91—In person (a pauper)—Shaik Essoof bin Abdool Kurrim vs Noor Mahomed bin Shaik Mohidin and another—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Order.

617-91—Little, S F and N—Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

143-91—Janardhan and A—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Molvi Hidayatoola bin Molvi—Ardasir H and D, and Manshuklal, D and J.

269-91—M H Khan—Hoorbai vs Shaik Noor Cassum and others—E Wilkin and M H Khan.

271-91—Payne, G and S—Juma Ludha and another vs Nathmull Poonjaram—Macfarlane, E and H.

593-91—A. F. Turner—Bamonjee Cursetjee Bhanducpwalla and others vs H. H. Shrimant Malharao Holkar and others—Tyabjee and D and M. H. Khan.

110-91—Payne, G and S—Bai Hurkarebai vs Frederick York-Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and E and G.

642-90—Mirza H. K.—Mooljee Gopal and another vs Balkrishna Bhawoo and others—In person.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

505-89—P. G and S and In person—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama, W D and J, P R and K, and C B and Co.

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

AMPLE proof, if proof were needed, says the *Hyogo News*, is supplied by the election news, which we publish, of the unfitness of the Japanese to exercise Constitutional Government. In many districts the campaign was fought with a ferocity which shows that in many country places the taint of barbarism still lingers, and on the polling-day the riots were so universal and the resort to arms so general, that it is clear people of such an excitable disposition, and so ready to have recourse to force, are as yet far removed from the height of civilization necessary to be obtained before political issues can be entrusted to them for decision. For years the animosity against the Government has not been so marked as it is now. This is attributable partly to the class of men allowed to vote, partly to mistrust of the Government's intentions, and most of all to the stand taken by officials in reference to the elections. In numerous cases the officials have used their positions to brow-beat their opponents, and soshi have been allowed to terrorise the electors in a most disgraceful manner. The nation has been seething with excitement. It is not merely the actual voters, but the whole of the people who have watched the contest with the utmost eagerness. The voters are few, and in many towns they are recruited from a class of men who in civilized countries, would be placed outside the pale of citizenship. The keepers of disorderly houses in some cities form a considerable proportion of the voters. Their houses of ill-fame are the resorts of gamblers, rowdies, and all the turbulent persons who help to keep society in a ferment. Such men cannot be expected to have any principles beyond their pockets and as in ordinary times their business is largely at the mercy of the authorities, it is easy to appreciate their readiness to throw a sop to Cerberus by using their influence and votes in a manner which they deem will best secure them freedom from interruption in the pursuit of their nefarious calling. Then, again, the Government by refusing to give way to the people's party in the Diet, have brought upon themselves that odium which ever attaches to those who attempt to frustrate popular aims. On all these grounds the general public have become excited, and the excitement culminated at the polling booths. In some places soshi with drawn swords intimidated the voters and dared those opposed to them to exercise their lawful privileges. But in most cases intimidation led to conflict, and the conflicts greatly helped to swell the large total of killed and wounded. At Kanazawa the fight was fierce and determined, and although only one fatality is recorded, even other combatants received such severe injuries that several of their lives are despaired of. At Hitotsugimura the encounters proved still more sanguinary, and two men bit the dust, one being the editor of a paper. Editors, indeed, seem to take a prominent part in these disgraceful riots, for at Mitarashimura another editor met his fate, while a Mr. Sano was barbarously murdered. The fight was one of the worst recorded, arms, legs, and fingers being picked up after the battle, besides several corpses whose number is not recorded. In Fudnoka, a soshi was slain, meeting the fate so many of his class heedlessly invited. As to Koohi, the details at present to hand are meagre, but the telegrams speak of a very alarming state of affairs. Nagaoka-gun and Kamagigun were the scenes of most stubborn fighting, but no particulars are given, while at Sakomura, Mr. Hosokawa, an official, was killed, and at Akiyana two men shared a similar fate. At the latter place a pitched battle appears imminent and many houses have been pulled down by the enraged belligerents. At Toyama the election had to be suspended altogether, and at Senju the ballot-box was stolen. All these incidents confirm the views old residents here freely expressed at the time of the institution of the Parliament, that Japan was not ripe for so advanced a step. Japan is Japan, not Europe, and it was expecting too much of her, gigantic as has been her progress, that her people, just emerging from the troublous period of feudal autocracy, should wield the enormous powers with which the new Constitution was entrusted. The concession, if given at all, should have been gradual, and the infant nation—infant with regard to this new system of Government—should not have been fed on the strong meats of legislative responsibility, until its powers had been developed by pabulum which it could easily assimilate. It appeared a glorious thing by a single promulgation of a decree to place Japan on the same footing almost as England, where Constitutional Government has been a plant of slow growth, and where the people have been matured on Parliamentary rights. But those who on its inception were so ready to sing a pœan of praise, at the progress implied in such transformation, would have been wiser to have tempered their adulation with admonition. It is easier to manufacture a Constitution than to endow a people with political wisdom. The Constitution has been given, but unless the omens prove fallacious, there will be many stormy scenes, many grave crises, many faction fights to be encountered before the nation can manipulate the new mechanism, with that smoothness we believe it is their ambition to attain, and with the success they desire, and we sincerely trust they may achieve.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 19th March, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,40,526	7,28,723	13,780	8,83,029
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	11,61,115
Decrease				Rs. 2,78,092

B. B. C. I. AND R. M. RAILWAY ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the members of the above Association (that have started among them a death benefit fund) was held on Sunday, at the Albless Baug, under the presidency of Mr. Sorabshaw Dorabshaw Doctor. The proceedings were opened by the members reciting a prayer in Zend, specially composed for the occasion by the Zend Scholar Erwad Tehmuras Dinshawji Ankleseria, invoking God to help the members who have been trying to help themselves. Mr. Dinshaw Dosabhoy Jashi, the honorary secretary of the Association, then read the committee's report for the year 1891, which states that the number of members increased during the year from 402 to 433. Five of the members died and the family of each of them was granted a benefit of Rs. 1,000. The income by subscription amounted to Rs. 8,637, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,656, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,981. The Association's capital reched Rs. 16,054 at the end of the year. It was then resolved that the Association put on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the death of the late Mr. Desabhoy Framji Kama, a valued friend and supporter of the Association.

After according enthusiastic votes of thanks to the managing committee, Mr. Jamshedji Kaurshedji Kama, the honorary solicitor of the Association, Mr. Parjorji Framji Paymaster, and the chairman, the meeting dispersed. At night the members retired to dinner where toasts were drunk, among others, to the continued prosperity of the railway company, the health of its officers, and to the memory of the departed members.

"TANSA FIRE-SORRS FUND."

	Rs.
Dr. T. Blaney	100
Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co.	100
Aga Abdul Husen Shirazi	500
Messrs. Richardson and Cuddas	100
Jamshedjee Ardesher Wacs, Esq.	25
The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.	200
H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah	1,000
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Dinshaw and Sons	250
Messrs. Vishram Ebrahim and Co.	150
The Thakore Sahib of Palitana	100
Ellapa Balaram, Esq.	200
A. B. C.	250
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	250
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.	500
Vinayekrao Dhundiraj	100
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	1,000
Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.	400
Messrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee and Co.	200
Behramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Esq.	100
Kumar Shri Samatsinghji of Palitana	275
A Parsee Gentleman	500
Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	250
Messrs. Hurkisondas and B. Narotumdas	250
Vijbhukhundas Atmarat, Esq	250
X. Y.	50
Total Rs...	7,100

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

THE inquiry into the murder of General Azimuddin commenced at Rampur on Saturday before Mr. Hardy. The proceedings were held in the Durbar Hall. Mr. C. Ross Alston appeared for Asadulla; Mr. Jugendronath, Pleader of Aligarh, appeared for Himayat Ali; and Hirayatullah and Suddan Ali Hussain, two of the accused, who have become approvers, were unrepresented. Mr. Colvin, Mr. Conlan and Mr. Ramprshad prosecute for the Rampur State.

The proceedings were purely formal. Mr. Colvin opened the case, and stated that there had been enmity existing between Abdullah Khan and his family and General Azimuddin. At the end of 1890, subscriptions for paying the expenses of the murder were requested from certain persons, and in 891 expressions were used by Abdullah showing his intention to carry out the murder. A letter by him will be proved. Azimuddin accepted the invitation to dinner on condition that Abdullah was not present, but the latter's sons were all present at the dinner. For a long time terror made he procuring of evidence almost impossible, but subsequently new light was thrown on the affairs by the confession of two of the accused, when Asadula's name was mentioned. Council asked the court to take evidence against certain absconding accused under Section 512, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The court stated its intention of following the procedure and Evidence Acts of British India. The inquiry was then adjurned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Cambria, 1,257 tons, Captain J C Claxton, cleared yesterday for Odessa, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrive in harbour on the 22nd instant, from China, with a general cargo and 67 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Oswald (s)	.....	Cardiff, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Pachumba (s)	Rusll	Karachi, &c.
	Kt. Companion (s).	Dunt	Genoa, &c.
	City of Perth (s) ...	Kite	Karachi.
	Cambria (s).....	Clxon	Odessa.

The following vessels began load yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore, for Goa, &c.
" Lombardy, for Cna, &c.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRVALS.
19 Putiala s ..... Smit ..... Rangoon, March 16.
Baria s ..... Ostenann ... Hamburg, Jan 15.
Maharani s ..... Budt ..... Rangoon, March 10.
Goorkha s ..... Day ..... London, Feb 13.

DEPATURES.
March 18.—Steamers Coma and Kohinur, and ship Vaillant.
March 19.—Steamers Euphrates and Chancellor.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Perth s—150 cases ale, Fischer and Co.
Nithsdale s—40 cases whisk, and 20 cases gingerwine, Jajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Asia s—2 cases whisky, Thomson and Taylor.
Latana s—16 cases whisky, Oler, Palmer and Co.
Arabia s—30 case gingerwit, Eduljee Bazonjee; 20 cases whisky, N and C Oojemalie Society; 241 cases whisky, 40 cases gingerwie, and 35 cases rum, Dhunjee Cowasjee.
Clan Mackinon s—49 cases whky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Perth s—33 cases chnastores, &c, S Heptoola; 10 cases plate glass, D Jilshoy; 100 kegs disinfecting powder, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Afghan s—25 drums turpenne, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 50 boxes bar soap, E Ilibhoy.
Carthage s—3 cases periodics, S L Norman and Co.
O Campo s—37 packages paer and stationery, H Abdool Ally.

FROM BREST.
Imperator s—29 bottles quicksilver, S A S Dawood.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Eden Hall s—100 cases brand Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GARENTE.
Thames s—15 cases cognac, Oler Palmer and Co.
Sutlej s—12 cases brandy, D Batha and Co.
Shannon s—58 cases brandy, Jhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Oceana s—75 cases brandy, Lunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP.
Adowa s—6 cases eau de colone, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co.
Huzara s—4 cases eau de colone, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co.
Braunfels s—2 hogsheads brady, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Mary Beyts—10 cases playing cards, T M Hajee Aboo.
O'Campo s—4 cases plate gls, F Fischer and Co; 232 cases window glass, S Mamooh and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—104 cwts coir rope, A Madew; 2,100 cwts groundnuts cake, Ghadeni Co; 104 bales hemp, Jaitha Dewjee;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAIR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour, can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

BILLIARD LAMPS.—4 and 6 Lights, Fitted with the latest improved Burners, guaranteed perfectly Storm and Punkah-proof.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WE call special attention to our large Assortment of beautiful Carpets and Rugs of all sizes and qualities from "Kashmir," "Amritsar," "Delhi," "Jeypore," "Bhokara," and other places, from Rs. 30 to 600. —S. J. TELLERY & Co., 3, Esplanade, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus stock of valuable furniture of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-Maker at Medows Street, Fort, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. C. M. PEARCE'S Furniture, Piano, Wearing Apparel, etc., by order of the Administrator-General at CRAWFORD'S Rooms, TO-DAY, at 3 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. J. A. CASSELS Valuable Furniture, SOUNDY'S Piano, etc., at Rampart Row, Fort, to be sold on FRIDAY, 25th inst.

RECEPTION BOUQUETS.—Early applications requested. THOMAS BROMLEY, Sungum. Poona, or Victoria Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to ENGAGE a PERSON having some knowledge of law to proceed Up-country for a month or two on legal business. European preferred. Apply to FRAMJEE DORABJEE, solicitor, No. 17, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an ENGINEER for an up-country Mill. Apply personally to Mr. H. S. DIKSHIT, Solicitor, No. 10, Church Gate Street.

THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—MIRZAPUR WOOLLEN CARPETS of different sizes, best quality and designs. Also Black leather nickel silver plated single harness. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

TO LET, AT COLABA, facing Back-Bay, for about 7 months, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. F. Fischer. Rs. 170, well furnished. Apply to "W." care of this paper.

POONA.—TO LET.—A large, comfortable and upper STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 19 Queen's Gardens, with a Detached Office. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO BE LET.—In Ceylon, 10 miles from Newera Eliya (the Sanitarium) a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with 7 lofty and large Rooms, beautifully situated in the healthiest climate; 5,500 ft. above sea-level. Kitchens, Stables, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, and Fuel. Rent, Rs. 200 a month for 3, 6, or 12 months from June 1st, 1892. Apply by letter to "D." Post Office, Newera Eliya, Ceylon.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—The Best and Safest Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints. Per tin, Rs. 1. Per doz., Rs. 10.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkoo Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SPONGES—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON (BROACH GIN GOOD).

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Ebji Oomersey's Godown in Pastu Lane, Colaba, by order of Thacker Ebji Oomersey, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Marwadi Bison Dyal Hurdyal, 200 bales cotton (Broach gin good) marked N. . . K. K.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 24, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order and in the Jeetha of the New Mofussil Co., Ld. at Colaba Green, and on account and risk of Marwari Mukanlall Govindram,

200 bales fully good Bengal Cotton, Marked E. B.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 24, 1892.

SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1892, AT 5-30 P.M.

VISITORS and GRADUATES of the University, who are going TO ATTEND IN THEIR ACADEMIC ROBES, are requested TO BE IN THEIR SEATS by 5-15 P.M.

MEMBERS of the SENATE are requested TO BE in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 5 P.M.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd March 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Upcountry commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR, PHOTOGRAPHER TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY, AWARDED FOURTEEN MEDALS, INCLUDING TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS CHALLENGE SILVER CUP, AND SEVERAL DIPLOMAS FOR ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London,

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

A further drop of ¼d. per oz., at 40¾d., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ down in 4½ per Cents, at £68¾ and £67½ respectively; while, in New York, the metal receded ¾ cents. at 87 to 88¼ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4'87¾. Consols were unchanged in London, at 95¾; and Indian Sterling Loan at 103; but Monday's advance of ⅛ per cent. in the market rates of discount disappeared, the previous quotations being repeated. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3½d. French Rentes in Paris remained at 98. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of ½d. per central both for No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 6d. for the former, and 7s. 1½d for the latter, Ex-Quay. Linseed was flat, and Bombay seed to arrive was 3d. per quarter lower, at 2s. 3d. Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats neglected and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were 37,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a quiet feeling at prices unchanged. The number of bales offered was 17,000.

The spot price of Cotton in New York remained at 6 13-16 cents; but June Futures were 9 points higher, at 6·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales and the total for this season now gives the following comparison with that in the two preceding years at the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	18,000	26,000	11,000
Three days' do	57,000	57,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,345,000	4,145,000	5,520,000

Our Local Cotton Market has been steady to-day at an advance of Re. 1 on Rs. 3 per candy, and a considerable amount of business has been done, the Mills having taken nearly twice as much as exporters. The purchases of the latter sum up 1,450 bales, consisting of 300 Bengals at Rs. 140-1; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 134; 500 Veravul at Rs. 140-1; 150 Damurgaum, at Rs. 156; and 100 each of Nugger at Rs. 145; Broach at Rs. 158-61; and Mowa, at Rs. 137½; while the Mills have taken 2,600 bales, made up of 1000 each of Barsee, at Rs. 155-62; and Ojein, at Rs. 143-4; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 144½; and Broach, at Rs. 164-8 and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 145½; and Dhulia at Rs. 141 per candy.

Wheat has been dull, with only a small export business passing; but no further change in rates has taken place.

Seeds have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market but prices are unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,241 bales.
Wheat	28,791 cwts.
Linseed	11,328 "
Rapeseed	3,754 "
Gingelly	2,100 "
Groundnuts	815 "
Castorseed	3,420 "

Freights are unchanged but steady, with a fair demand for prompt shipment. The "City of Perth" for late March or April, has engaged part cargo for Liverpool, Wheat at 16s. and Cotton at 17s. per ton; and the Lyra (s), in the same position, has booked part cargo for Antwerp, at 17s. 6d. per ton, Cotton at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton.

Exchange opened again easier, say at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand, but receded ·32d. during the day. However in the absence of demand for Bank Remittance 1s. 3 15-32d. was obtainable in one or two directions at the close; and, at our quotation at foot, a very fair amount of Merchants' Bills changed hands, for ready and forward delivery, and the market closed quiet but ready as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 17-32d.	"
Credits	do. 1s. ½d.	"
Francs	do. 164.	"

Government Paper.—Further decline of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from last evening's final rates for Fours has taken place in this market to-day, in view of the continued fall at the other side, 107¾ having been quoted for cash, 107 3-16 for the coming settling day, and 107 1-16 for April with sellers for both the accounts; and at the close 1-16 per cent. lower was named, 105, nominal, is now quoted for the other denomination.

Shares.—A few Cotton Mill and Press Shares have been quoted somewhat higher to-day at our revised quotations; but little fresh business has transpired, and the market is still quiet in tone, and generally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORTS.

MARCH 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, peace. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenariffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Asaub and Massowah interrupted through failure of cable-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Asaub every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable. At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Bluevenotchinsk and Possiet. Telegrams for Saigon except for Liberia can be accepted only at sender's risk. Route Bankok-Saigon interrupted. Moulmein Route. Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	18	p.m.	14	21
Teheran	23	08	p.m.	..	23
Suez	23	00	p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd March, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	—	7
" Kurrachee	..	8	—	1
" Madras	..	20	—	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Mirar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ended 12th March, 1892, on 1,671·32 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	3,70,000	4,000	5,00,000
Or per mile of railway	75	221	3	299
For previous weeks of half-year	10,21,923	27,95,140	46,962	43,42,027
Total for 10 weeks	23,17,353	31,65,140	50,962	43,42,027
Comparison. Total for corresponding weeks of previous year 1,671·32 miles	3,11,430	5,22,000	5,616	4,39,046
Per mile of Rly.	186	312	3	299
Total to corresponding date	17,93,[illegible]	[illegible]	44,801	49,17,420
Increase	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs.	374
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	75,393

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHAITE—March 16, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Captain T Du B Whaite, Medical Staff, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—March 15, at Agra, Maurice John Barlow, Major, Royal Artillery, aged 40 years.

COVEY—March 22, at Mejah, W, Allahabad, Charles Covey, Major, 68th Durham Light Infantry.

LOPEZ—March 17, at Julpaigori, Cecil Lionel, the beloved infant son of Mr and Mrs J O Lopez, Government Telegraph Department, aged 1 year, 6 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

How far the lack of interest shown by the public in administration in India is due to the insufferably perfunctory way in which the average official report is drawn up we cannot say; but now and again the Bombay Government issue a "green book" which is dull enough to turn aside the most patient student of provincial politics. The report upon the administration of the Local Boards in this Presidency during 1890 and 1891 belongs to this category of forbidding literature. In luminous and intelligent generalization it is altogether wanting. The driest of dry facts and figures are poured into it in abundance; whole tables are set up to show in detail how, for example, seventeen rupees of miscellaneous expenditure in the Central Division are accounted for; the clerk and accountant are brought into requisition and have things all in their own way, and the result is in most cases a compilation less interesting than a railway guide, and obviously less useful. By dint of much spelling out some more or less clear general ideas can be got from these laboriously elaborated details as to the condition of local self-government in the mofussil, but the superior officers of Government, whose duty it is to keep touch with the facts and to put the right interpretation upon them, give little help to that end, and ten years after the famous resolutions of the Government of India upon this subject it is difficult to gather from the latest authentic records upon the subject a clear general idea as to the extent to which the District and Taluka Boards have answered the expectations that were formed regarding them. All that can be done is to take out some of the more salient facts from the record, leaving them in most cases to speak for themselves.

First of all we will take the figures that throw light upon the important question of the degree in which the members of the District and Taluka Boards evince an interest in the work imposed upon them. In all cases, of course, nominated members are substantially in the majority on these bodies. In the Northern Division there are 729 members, of whom eleven are *ex-officio*, 391 nominated, and 327 elected. But the non-official members largely outnumber the official, being 535 to 194. The proportions are approximately the same in the two other divisions, so that we need not quote the numbers in these cases. The cares of office sit very lightly upon the members of these bodies. The Kaira District Board easily earned distinction for being industrious beyond its fellows by holding four meetings; Thana, Ahmedabad, Surat and the Panch Mahals were content with a bare compliance with the law by holding each two meetings—the statutory minimum. Agencies of self-government which are brought into position as seldom as this have at all events few opportunities of ruinous intervention. In the Central Division the returns exhibit all degrees of attendance—and of non-attendance. Official members of the Boards are not free from the charge of indifference, as there are four talukas in the Ahmednagar District in which the attendance of officials is spoken of as something short of fairly satisfactory, and six in Khandeish. Complaints have been made in our columns that the chief offenders in this respect are not the elected members, but the officials and members nominated by Government. The returns do not enable us to say how far these complaints are correct, for no distinction is thrown between the attendance of nominated and elected members. This is a deficiency in the report which might with advantage be supplied in future years. The respective merits of nomination and of election will more than ever be brought under discussion under the working of the new Council Bill, and all the evidence that can be obtained upon this point will have its value. Meanwhile we need only note the fact that in Mr. Moore's view there was, last year, little improvement in the attendance of official members, but that the attendance of non-official members showed a falling off which was to be regretted in the interests of local self-government. From the Southern Division Mr. Nugent reports a satisfactory average attendance at the meetings. But the lamp of local self-government burns dimly in some parts—notably in three talukas of Bijapur, where the Boards met only once last year. Has not the time come when a sufficiently definite idea can be formed as to the extent to which these organizations are fulfilling the purpose for which they were created? Not much was expected of them, directly, and as parts in the administrative machinery of the Presidency. In Lord Ripon's declared view they would be useful less for the assistance that they would afford to the district officials than for the educational influence that they would exert upon the people who took part in them. But if the experience of Mr. Waddington in Ahmednagar agree with that of the experience of other Collectors, this *a priori* reasonable expectation is still far from being realized. Speaking of the Taluka Boards, Mr. Waddington says:—"It is undeniable, as I can confidently state from personal experience, that the members, with a few exceptions, take but little interest in the works undertaken by the Boards, and, indeed, they only care to be on them for the sake of the little personal importance that attaches itself to the position." And he says elsewhere that "nearly all that has been done is due to official management; very little assistance having been derived from the non-official element." Mr. Nugent, generalizing on the state of things in the Southern Division, takes a somewhat more favourable view of things; but while paying the local boards a discriminating compliment he does this at the expense of the municipal boards, and says that they work under the advantage of having their funds expended under the direction and advice of experienced district officers. So that the question whether the Boards are the schools in citizenship which Lord Ripon hoped they would be is still unanswered.

The resources placed at the disposal of the district boards and the objects on which they are expended may be briefly indicated. The chief source of revenue is the one anna cess, from which in the Northern Division Rs. 7,42,000 out of a total income of about twelve lakhs was derived, in the Central Division Rs. 6,39,000 out of over thirteen lakhs, and in the Southern Division Rs. 5,93,000 out of over ten lakhs. The other principal source of revenue is entered in "contributions," which include road toll receipts, sand and quarry fees, and provincial contributions towards the maintenance of schools and the improvement of the water-supply. Thus the whole of the boards outside Sind have about thirty-five lakhs a year to spend, or say about half the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay. Happily for them, as some of our corporators have reminded us, the burdens of administration which the local bodies in the mofussil bear are relatively very light. Civil works are the chief department of expenditure. Upon these Rs. 5,85,000 were spent in the Northern Division; Rs. 6,77,000 in the Central Division, and Rs. 4,66,000 in the Southern Division. It is satisfactory to note that improvements in the water-supply of villages stands for a larger figure in this class of expenditure than they used to. In the Northern Division twenty-five per cent. of the total outlay on civil works was for this purpose; in the Central Division the expenditure under the same head rose from Rs. 63,000 to Rs. 82,000, and Mr. Moore reported that the importance of the subject was forcing itself on the attention of the local boards generally. The Southern Division alone reports a diminished expenditure under this head; yet Mr. Nugent remarks that while sanitation is, as a rule, neglected, an adequate water-supply, which is the principal need of the above ghat districts, is being gradually provided, with the aid of the liberal allotments made from Provincial Funds. Very little seems to be done anywhere towards the improvement of village sites, but the deficiency in this respect is carefully noted, and if it be true everywhere as it is said to be true of Ahmednagar that whatever has been done by the boards is due to official management, to official management we must look for an amendment. In that case what share of the credit would be due to local self-government? The report before us excites rather than satisfies curiosity concerning the results of the experiment entered upon in 1882. We have often had occasion to remark upon the great difficulty of drawing a general conclusion from the available evidence concerning the working of these institutions, and the difficulty is great, not only when comparing province with province, but when comparing district with district in the same presidency. But it must be admitted that our own Government have done exceedingly little to help us to a definite conclusion upon the subject. The reports on the working of the Local Boards in this Presidency for the past year have apparently yet to be minuted upon. Would it be possible to give the next Government Resolution on the subject more of the character of an *apercu*, and less of the character of a *precis* than usual, so that it may in some degree serve as an estimate of the character and tendencies of local self-government in the Bombay districts, after ten years' experience.

THE death of poor Miss Van Tassell, following so soon upon that of Lieutenant Mansfield, has given rise in some quarters to a desire that descents from balloons by means of parachutes shall be prohibited by law. That parachuting involves great and unexpected dangers may be at once admitted. But those of our contemporaries who have recommended that the practice shall be prohibited for the future, because of the tragic end of two daring parachutists, have strangely overlooked the fact that in neither case was the calamity due to the parachute. The accident in the Victoria Gardens occurred through the bursting of the balloon. Had there been time to detach the parachute, the æronaut's life would, in all probability, have been saved. A law to prohibit the over-charging of balloons with gas could alone have prevented the accident in that case. Miss Van Tassell lost her life by a fall from the tree, on which she had gently alighted. It was in the descent from the tree that the breaking of a bamboo occasioned a fall of some twenty feet, and inflicted injuries which unhappily proved fatal. To prevent accident from a fall of twenty feet out of a tree it would be necessary to prohibit not parachuting only but birds-nesting. It is said that while ballooning is of use, parachuting serves no practical purpose. But the æronaut who has it in his power to descend slowly, and in comparative safety, from a great height, is to a certain extent enabled to choose the spot on which he can most conveniently and speedily alight. In time of war the facility of hastening, and more or less guiding, the descent, may be all important, making the difference between the successful accomplishment of his mission and his capture and possible death as a spy. Balloons will be largely used for reconnoitring in future wars, and parachutes must form a necessary part of the equipment of all but captive balloons which, it must be borne in mind, are in reality much more dangerous in a gust of wind than free balloons. Practice in their use is necessary to secure some measure of safety in an avocation of undoubted peril, and if descents were to be vetoed the practice could not be obtained. Besides the specific reasons against prohibition, there is the danger of laying down a principle which it would be extremely difficult to apply to practices, sports, and exhibitions into which the element of danger to life enters. If parachuting is dangerous, so is ballooning; so must be Mr. Maxim's flying machine which is to solve the problem of aerial navigation. Is everything of the kind to be prohibited? It may be asserted with confidence that more lives have been lost in playing polo during the last ten years than in ærostation. The same may be said of steeple-chasing and also of the hunting field. Going down to the sea in ships is a practice which was known to be full of peril ages before the advent of Mr. Plimsoll. In a single month in any year taken at random, the number of sailors drowned at sea far exceeds that of all the parachutists who have come to an untimely death during the century which has elapsed since parachutes were invented.

A FEW weeks since we ventured to doubt the entire accuracy of a report which attributed to Sir Charles Bernard utterances condemnatory of the recent legislation to give the child-wife under twelve the measure of protection which has for some thirty years past been extended to the child-wife under ten. On this subject we are now able to give the exact purport of the reference to the subject made by Sir Charles in a lecture delivered in Whitechapel. "I certainly did not," he writes, "attack the recent amendment of the Penal Code in regard to infant marriages. I said, however, that reforms [illegible] and would questions ought to come from inside, from the people themselves, rather than from the outside, from Government. My view has always been in these matters that, if an Indian Member of Council—with good support among his co-religionists—brings forward a measure for reforming an evil caste custom or social custom, the Government ought strongly to support such member. But it is not wise—nor is it in the end beneficial in the circumstances of India—for Government to initiate or press such reforms of its own motion. I do not class *suttee* or hook-swinging among optional caste customs; they, like child-murder, are crimes which must be put down by the criminal law. But I would not so class child-marriages." We are quite at one with Sir Charles Bernard on the general principle that the Government should as far as possible leave the initiation of reforms in caste and social questions to the people themselves, and should only move in advance of the general opinion of the community in cases to which the criminal law must apply for the protection of the life or person of the subject. The principle is of wide application, and the exceptional cases in which the Government is under the obligation to intervene are happily rare. It does not appear that the principle has been in any way departed from by the raising of the protected age from ten years to twelve. We would be as strongly opposed as Sir Charles Bernard rightly is to any legislative interference with the custom of child marriage. The law as it now stands gives the parents and guardians of married children power to intervene for their protection against injury or outrage. Beyond this it would be unwise to go.

TO-DAY Mr. Alfred Keyser, late Collector of Poona, and Acting Commissioner in the Southern Division, leaves India for good to return home by China and Japan. Mr. Keyser has had a wide experience of administrative work in various districts in the Presidency, and during the great famine in the Seventies rendered valuable service in Poona and Sholapur in alleviating the distress. The activity and zeal then displayed have not been forgotten in those districts, where the late Collector will be long remembered. He carries with him the regard and esteem of his colleagues in the service, and the regrets of the native subordinates who served under him. This is the more worthy of note as Mr. Keyser never sought popularity, but insisted on the prompt and efficient discharge of duty, especially setting his face against the dilatory methods which are so difficult to eradicate, and occasion vexation and loss of time and money to the cultivating class. The remembrance of Mr. Keyser's helpful vigilance in the time of the great famine inspired confidence amongst those who were this year again threatened with privation and disease. Mr. Keyser was Political Agent at Kolaba, Satara, and at Poona, where he was a *persona grata* to the Deccan Sirdars. The independence of character which made Mr. Keyser many friends, and sad to say some enemies, was strikingly manifested in the boldness and vigour of his protest against what he deemed to be a breach of faith. If he erred in that regard he has the consolation of knowing that his generous aberration was shared by others, like himself, prepared to sacrifice even official position to a sense of honour.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Mr. Keyser, Mr. W. Pertoans becomes Collector of Poona, and will be succeeded in the Nassick district by Mr. H. E. Winter. Mr. W. Drew goes to Ratnagiri.

THE London papers, Reuter told us the other day, are wondering whether anything is known in India of Williams, *alias* Deeming, who is charged with the atrocities in Liverpool and Melbourne. The local criminal records make mention of a soldier named Charles Williams who, after undergoing six months' imprisonment in Bombay for a petty robbery at Colaba, in September, 1889, was deported to England as an ex-military convict in March, 1890. Williams, who had served in the 4th King's Own Borderers for twelve years, was about to be discharged from the Army when he got into trouble, and it had been his intention, when he got his discharge, to go to Australia. His conviction, however, led him to change his plans. It was understood at the time he was in prison here that Williams was not his real name, but that he had served under an assumed name. Whether or not this can be the man whom the home papers have in their mind cannot be said until we know much more about the history and identity of the Williams *alias* Deeming who is in custody. If the Charles Williams who left the Bombay gaol two years ago is the Melbourne and Liverpool murderer, the theory that these tragedies were the work of Jack the Ripper breaks down, for most of the Whitechapel murders were perpetrated while he was serving in India.

THE s.s. Taif, which was said to have left Mauritius on the 5th instant for Bombay, and the captain of which was expected, on the arrival of the vessel here on the 18th instant, to throw some light on the missing steamer Deccan, did not leave that port until the 15th inst. Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub received a telegraphic message yesterday from the Commander of the British India s.s. Lalpoora at Colombo, stating that the s.s. Taif had been detained at Mauritius on account of the vessel being in dock undergoing repairs. The s.s. Taif may be expected here by the end of the present month.

THE s. s. Surat, which left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m., Monday next.

WE understand that Mr. James Douglas's new book of Bombay is making good progress at the printers' and may be expected to be in the publisher's hands within the next two or three months.

WITH its interests so well looked after by the enthusiastic Secretary, observes the *Pioneer*, it is no wonder that the Bombay Natural History Society is flourishing, and can now boast a goodly roll of seven hundred members.

THE *Indian Textile Journal* says that of the number of women dismissed from the Ahmedabad mills in consequence of the eleven hours' rule under the Factory Act, "some have fallen into their former occupation of begging, some have fallen into a stage of immorality which cannot be touched upon in a publication, and others have hired themselves out as laborers at wages equal to about one-third of what they made at mill work."

LATEST news from the Lushai Frontier is to the effect that Mr. McCabe returned to Aijal Fort on the 17th, though twice attacked on the road by tribesmen who were easily driven off. He left the position at Lalbura's village with twenty days' supplies and paddy sufficient to last a month. The headmen of the Poi Bois have now come in, and disclaim any participation in the recent rising. Lalbura, it appears, took refuge in their village after his repulse, but was turned out. It remains to be seen whether this statement will bear subsequent investigation. Mr. McCabe will start from Aijal in the course of a few days to retaliate upon the offending tribes; Colonel Rennick with 300 of the 18th B. I. having already reached Changsil. As already intimated, the Political Officer [illegible] to direct a column from the [illegible] while Captain Shakespeare, the Superintendent of the Southern Lushai country, [illegible] from the south, so that the [illegible] three directions, will not [illegible] the consequences of their [illegible] outbreak.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

Clarence	1
Acrobat	2
Linkboy	3

THE MALAY RISING.

It is reported from Singapore that Orangkaya, with a body of Malays, has captured Temerloh and killed a number of Sikh Police.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The Royal Indian Marine gunboats Plassy and Assaye have arrived at Gibraltar, where they will remain ten days.

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

Deeming's luggage has been searched, and was found to contain a knife and some clothes all stained with blood.

The proofs of his guilt in the Liverpool and Melbourne murders are convincing.

THE PRUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

BERLIN, MARCH 23.

General von Caprivi will remain as Imperial Chancellor, and Prussian Foreign Minister, but resigns the Prussian Premiership.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Bland to-day introduced his Silver Bill in Congress and a desultory debate followed. Senators Williams and Harter, Democrats, opposed the Bill, the former proposing that a Monetary Conference should be held instead.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION'S FINDING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

It is announced upon official authority that the Commission, which recently sat at Allahabad to investigate the truth of certain charges against Mr. P. C. Wheeler, in his capacity of Judge of Jaunpur, has reported against that officer on all charges; and the local Government concurring with the Commissioners' finding has forwarded a report, together with its own recommendations, to the Government of India. Pending the final orders of the Government of India, Mr. Wheeler has been suspended from active employ.

REVISED EDITION OF INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS.

A revised edition of Volume 3, Indian Army Regulations, will be shortly issued.

VISITORS TO SIMLA.

Sir Philip Hutchins, who is leaving Calcutta in a few days hence, proceeds to the North-West Frontier, and possibly to Kashmir, reaching Simla on April 19.

Sir Alexander Miller will leave Calcutta on April 2, going straight up to Simla, with a possible half for a few days to meet the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT COMMANDS.

An army circular notifies that the Punjab Frontier Force will be raised to a district command of the 1st class; and the Presidency command be reduced to a 2nd class district, with effect from April 15.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The despatch on the Government of India Resolution dealing with the Public Service Commissoners' Report will, we understand, be despatched by the Secretary of State from London this week. Until it has been received there will be no publication of the papers in this country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

The troops at Poona and Kirkee had a field-day this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, who was in command of the advance guard, consisting of one Field Battery, one Mountain Battery, one troop of Cavalry, and two battalions of Infantry, took his position on the Gibbet Hills, attacking the force under Colonel Tandy, and made a flank attack on the right with the Worcester and 10th Bombay Infantry Regiment, and a front attack with the Lancashire, and the 25th Rifles. Colonel Tandy then despatched his Cavalry with the Horse Artillery to hold the Sholapur Road. Two infantry columns, supported by the Field Artillery, made a good attack. Afterwards the "cease fire" was sounded.

Major-General Blundell was out watching the movements as chief umpire.

The No. 5 Mountain Battery will come here from Loralai, in Beluchistan; but it is rumoured they will be sent to Burma for an expedition; before that they will be sent to Mahableshwar.

The Kurachee trooping scheme is to be experimentally tried for another year before the permanent establishment for that depot is sanctioned.

A BUTLER RUN AMUCK.

Shaik Hussain walad Shaik Ghasi, a butler, in the service of Mr. Lequesne, Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, ran amuck on the morning of the 12th instant, at the village of Mouze Haturne, in the Indapur Taluka, and killed a cook, named Desouza, and wounded two others.

RAO BAHADUR RUNCHORLAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 23.

A congratulatory evening party was given by the Mitra Melapaka Club at their buildings to Rao Bahadur Runchorlal on his nomination to the Legislative Council. A large and representative gathering assembled. The illuminations were excellent and appropriate. Speeches were made and the Rao Bahadur's reply was marked with characteristic modesty. The party dispersed late at night, after refreshments had been partaken of.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 23.

Captain Lye, of the Indian Marine, and Lieutenant Lubbock, Royal Engineers, have been ordered to arrange for the construction of a bridge over the Namli. The latter has also the charge of the superintendence of road improvement between Sadon and Waingmaw. When work on the Sadon post is completed the Burma Sappers will proceed to the Namli to make a post at the bridge for the 25th Gurkhas. The Panthay transport returns by road to Bhamo, and the North-Eastern Column by river from Talawgyi. The Maingywan Column will be employed in escorting the rations to the working parties at Namli. Forty rifles will escort the officers engaged in constructing the telegraph to Sadon.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 23.

Mr. Hugh Gough has been promoted as Senior Assistant to Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police.

The Nizam's Government have applied for five years' extension of the services of Surgeon-Captain Hehir, of the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. J. Crawford left Hyderabad yesterday, Mr. Irwin is expected here on the 29th instant. Until his arrival Mr. Bosanquet acts as First Assistant Resident.

The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah leaves for Bombay on the 28th instant to pay his respects to H. E. the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here from Bombay this moring.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay this day, the 23rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3d
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	67½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108.
Bar Silver	40¼

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair. There were also present Col. Merewether, Col. Wilson, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Harkisondass Narotamdas, and Mulji S. Barobaya.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction an agreement being entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for working the Municipal connections for a period of three years from the 1st proximo, the Commissioner stating that there [illegible] not necessary to call for tenders for the work.

COKE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following rates for the supply of coke to the Municipality were offered by the Gas Company for 1892-93:—Rs. 19-8-0 per ton, being Re. 1 less than the current year's rate. Sanction was given to the acceptance of the offer, which was considered a fair one.

TENDER FOR CEMENT.

Sanction was given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Heptoola Sheik Adam and Co., the lowest of four tenders received for the supply of 1,000 casks of cement at Rs. 7 per cask of 3 cwts net.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

It was reported that 150 tons of West Hartley coal at Rs. 16 per ton was delivered at the Municipal work-shops from Messrs. Brooks and Co.

SQUATTER'S FEES.

The Commissioner considered letter No. 29,544, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner requesting approval of the Committee, under section 407 (b) of the Municipal Act, to the sale of the undermentioned rights for collecting squatters' fees at the different Municipal markets and feeding and fair ground fees at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora for 12 months from 1st April 1892 to 31st March, 1893, viz. Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market to Haji Ahmed Aboo for Rs. 7,300, amount realised last year Rs.7,400; Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market to Haji Ahmed Aboo for Rs. 17,250, amount realised last year Rs. 17,150; Pedder Market to Dewraj Somji for Rs. 1,525, amount realised last year Rs. 1,575; Bandora Slaughter Houses fair ground and feeding fees to Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Majoola and Co. for Rs. 55,100, amount realised last year Rs. 57,100; Arthur Crawford Market scales to Rahimanbhai Husenbhai for Rs. 4,200, amount realised last year Rs. 4,500. Stating that as the bid for the Fort Market was rather low, it has not been accepted, and if no private higher offer is received, the fees will be collected departmentally.

The necessary sanction was given. There was no other business of interest.

MILITARY NEWS

CAPTAIN A. L. B. HUGHES, Right Wing Commander, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is about to proceed on 8 months' leave, to Europe.

LIEUTENANT G. S. STACK, Squadron Officer, 3rd Light Cavalry, who has been employed with the transport of the Miranzai Field Force, re-joined his regiment at Ahmedabad, on the 21st instant.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WOOLRYCH, who has been attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry as a Probationer for the Staff Corps, having resigned his appointment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, and directed to join.

THE Wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, stationed at Rajkote, under the command of Major A. Smith, has been directed to re-join head-quarters. The Wing commenced its march from Rajkote on Monday, and is expected to reach Ahmedabad on or about the 4th proximo. The 22nd Regiment has a detachment of 50 men at Sadra.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL I. F. WILLOUGHBY, Commanding the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, has proceeded to Bombay on remount duty. On the expiration of this he will proceed on short leave, and as the tenure of his command will then expire, it is expected that he will not rejoin his regiment for duty, and that Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Stevens, who returned to India by the last mail from leave, will succeed to the command.

THE 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, under the command of Captain A. Phayre, marched into Ahmedabad on Monday morning, *en route* from Poona (which the Regiment left on the 7th February) to Deesa. The regiment will halt at Ahmedabad for two days. The 1st Squadron, under the command of Captain Owen-Owen, who is attached to this Corps for duty, marched from Ahmedabad on Wednesday morning for Rajkote, where it will relieve the Squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers, under Captain Thompson.

PROFESSOR PELHAM, the aristocratic Radical of Oxford, will bring to the curatorship of the Bodlein Library, an infusion of energy of which we are told the management stands in some need. His attainments as a scholar and historian would doubtless in any case have secured his appointment; but that he and Mr. Macan should have been elected in one day to important offices, over the heads of formidable rivals and in spite of a strong opposition, augurs well for the future of "this home of lost causes and impossible beliefs."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 4th inst., says:—Owing to the fearful inclemency of the weather the attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Indian Section of the Society was not up to the average, though, if heads rather than numbers be reckoned, the lecturer, Sir William Moore, had nothing to complain if March has come in like a lion, and no mistake. I wonder anybody except the chairman (Sir Owen Tudor Burne) and the secretary were present to hear Sir William Moore's extremely useful summary of the work done by the Indian Section of the International Congress of Hygiene. "It must be recollected," he said, "that the Indian Committee was an after-thought; and it had less than six months in which to interest the great Empire of India in the Congress. When the committee was formed in February of last year, and Mr. S. Digby was appointed honorary secretary, not a single delegate had been nominated or a single rupee subscribed. The work was rendered more difficult, owing to everything having to be initiated on this side; whereas, in France, Germany, Italy, &c., there were national committees who made arrangements. We had no committee in India, and there was not time to take the necessary steps to form one. Whatever success the Indian Section may have attained is mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of the honorary secretary, Mr. S. Digby, who spared neither time nor labour in the work, and there was great expenditure of both. This was recognised by the Press. In the *Times* of August 12 it is observed, "to Mr. S. Digby is wholly due the credit of organising the Indian Committee and of interesting Indian princes and others in the success of the Congress." After this handsome compliment, Sir William briefly reviewed the papers contributed to the Congress by Indian delegates, and then made some general remarks on Indian sanitation. His observations respecting the fallacies reiterated at the Venice Congress a few weeks ago were loudly applauded. In conclusion, he urged that what has been done in India in improving by sanitation is not brought forward sufficiently, and he looked forward to its being demonstrated at future Congresses; that our Eastern Empire is not in such backward state as is generally believed. The remark that work done in India is not brought forward sufficiently is true not only of the sanitary but of other departments. It ought to be somebody's business to see that India is, if I may use the expression, advertized a little more. There was a good and instructive discussion in which Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Congress; Sir George Birdwood, Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., Surgeon-Major Hendley, C.I.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wintle, late Royal Artillery; Colonel E. T. Thackeray, C.B., V.C.; and the chairman took part. Sir George Birdwood in the course of his speech, expressed the hope that the council of the Society of Arts would sanction the presentations of a large number of copies of their *Journal* containing the paper to the Secretary of State for India for distribution with the Transactions of the Congress throughout India. Sir George offered a friendly protest against what he called sweeping condemnation of Hindu medicine by Sir W. Moore and Dr. Hendley. The speaker said he had the strongest confidence in Western surgery and hygiene, but in regard to the latter even the Hindus could teach us some lessons in the disposal of their dead. He had the courage to say that he was also not indisposed to defend the Hindu practice of *suttee* and infanticide. The net result of our sanitary improvements in India had been to enormously increase the population, and the most insanitary product of all was a superfluous human being. This question of the prodigious increase of the population, both here and in India, would at a no distant future have to be frankly faced and ruthlessly dealt with. The true ideal of sanitation was not a reduced death-rate, but the [illegible] mass of able-bodied and capable working adults. After Sir George had finished some amusement was caused by a lady in the body of the room believed to be a doctoress rising and in a day manner asking whether the last speaker classed infanticide under hygiene. "Decidedly when restricted to the weaker sex" was the prompt and courageous reply!

It will interest some of your readers on the Calcutta side to learn that Mrs. Yule Smith, daughter of Mr. George Yule, is to be married tomorrow to Captain Jerome, of the Royal Engineers. The wedding will be conducted very quietly in consequence of the illness of the lady's father. I am sorry to say that he is still confined to his room.

Mr. C. L. Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, who read an admirable paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts last session on the study of Indian history, is this afternoon explaining to the London Chamber of Commerce his views on that extremely knotty question, the relation of India to Imperial Federation. Mr. Tupper thinks that the Indian question must be faced because (1) Lord Salisbury has called special attention to it; and (2) a Committee has been appointed to draw up definite proposals. If a scheme of Imperial Federation has to be drawn up it is impossible, he holds, to leave the long array of Indian Princes and States out of consideration. They are, he points out, vitally interested in Imperial defence. Putting aside the question of a Zollverein, one of the element in a Kriegsverein —a common control of foreign policy—exists in India already. The Imperial Federation League seeks to rectify two anomalies: (1) the great self-governing Colonies have no recognised voice in Imperial affairs; (2) the people of the United Kingdom bear the cost of the naval, military, and diplomatic services, of which the Colonies share the advantages, and may have to bear the cost of a war undertaken in Colonial interests. The first anomaly is absent from India. That dependent Empire is, says Mr. Tupper, already represented in the Supreme Councils of the British Empire by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the House of Commons. Mr. Tupper seems to assume that the Secretary of State is always in the Lords and the Under-Secretary always in the Commons. Occasionally the position is reversed, and some people think that it would be a good thing for India if in all Cabinets the Minister representing the Indian Department sat in the so-called Lower House. But this little slip does not affect Mr. Tupper's argument. The best [illegible] giving the self-governing colonies a voice in Imperial affairs appears to him to lie in the habitual repetition of Colonial Conferences like that of 1887. If the Secretary of State for India is a member of such conferences, there is, in Mr. Tupper's opinion, no fear that Indian interests will be overlooked. As to the second anomaly, he tells us that it has no existence in the case of India. All Indian services and wars undertaken in Indian interests are paid for out of Indian revenues. Mr. Tupper might perhaps have gone a little further. The Soudan and Egyptian campaigns were not to say the least undertaken solely "in Indian interests," but yet India had to pay a large portion of the bill. The self-governing Colonies who equally with India enjoy the benefit of the quicker communications rendered possible by the Suez Canal did not contribute a penny, though in a late stage of the hostilities one of them gained a disproportionate amount of credit by despatching a handful of Volunteers to the Soudan. India, Mr. Tupper claims, has, owing to the fact mentioned above, advanced further towards Imperial Federation than any other part of the British Empire.

To alter the constitution of the Supreme Government by making it a representative Government would, he declares, be a revolutionary measure; that is, it would reverse the present positions of sovereigns and subjects and would be extremely dangerous to the cause of security and good administration. It does not follow that there would be the like risk in liberalising, as time goes on, the constitutions of the subordinate Governments, or that there is no hope of the gradual, though at present very distant, development of nationalities in India. It is wholly impossible that India could ever become independent. If we suppose British supremacy removed, India would be conquered by Russia or France; or more probably, as before, British adventurers would acquire territorial power which Parliament would not leave in their hands; and after a period of war and anarchy and great misery to the people, the British Empire in India would be established for a second time. We must maintain our position as the Paramount Power both in our own interests and in the interests of the various populations of India. Turning from the relations of India with the British Empire at large to the internal structure of the Indian political system, Mr. Tupper points out that there is already in India a working Kriegsverein, due to the arrangements made by Lord Dufferin for utilising with the British army the Imperial Service Corps of Native States troops. It seemed to deserve consideration whether the principle adopted in India might not be extended to the Colonies. On the question of nationalities, he thought that any one supposing that the 221 millions of British India could or ought to be made into one nation, entertained an ideal shown to be impracticable by general history, by the present structure of Indian society, and by the history of India itself. The Roman Empire, which in many ways resembled the British Indian Empire, resulted in the formation not of one nationality, but of many. The distinctive feature in Indian society is not nationality but caste; and the existence of numerous castes, numerous languages, and numerous Provinces under different Governments is against the probability of any one nation being formed. He agrees that at present, the Indian system is too much centralised. This is practically admitted by the decentralisation policy which should be extended both in legislation and in finance. Mr. Tupper does not make any formal proposals, and admits that we must guard against mistaking mere guesses and aspirations for probabilities. He thinks he perceives in what he has heard or read of Canada and Australia the birth in each of a spirit of nationality that would be compatible with continued allegiance to the British Empire and with continued association for purposes of defence with the Home Government and other Colonies. The spirit of nationality is not yet born in our Indian Provinces; and the ideal that many Indian nations and the many existing Indian States should be united under one strong Paramount Power, charged with those duties that are usually assigned to central Governments in Federations is, no doubt, at present very remote. Still it may be an ideal not unworthy of a great country which may be said to be already the mother of great nations in two quarters of the globe.

It will have been seen from the foregoing summary that Mr. Tupper's paper suggests many reflections that are worthy of consideration. It would be a great advantage if the subject could be well threshed-out in India, so that the public at Home and in the Colonies may be made acquainted with the matured views of thoughtful men on the spot. The result of such a discussion might very well be embodied at some future date in a paper which, I am sure, would be welcomed by the London Chamber of Commerce or the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. It is to be hoped that some able civilian who is coming to England on leave next year may consider it worth his while to follow Mr. Tupper's lead. Anglo-Indians often complain of the insular ignorance of our stay-at-home countrymen, but do not humble themselves much to disseminate correct views when they visit this country. Mr. Tupper, by his useful contributions to various London societies, has not only set a good example to his brother officials of the Indian Service but placed the public here under a great obligation.

THE VICEROY AND THE POLICE CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to see Mr. G. Cotton's letter, in yesterday's issue, on the subject of the proposed public meeting of the rate-payers. I entirely concur in his views, which must commend themselves to the intelligent public. The Corporation represents the rate-payers, and has as such resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State in the matter of the police charges, and everybody should be satisfied with this step and await the result of it. What is the good of carrying it too far? The rights and powers of Government as well as of the Corporation are defined in the Act, and after all such party has to go by it. We cannot remedy legally, at any rate if the scattle is not exceeded. If we have good reason to complain about the action of Government, all we need do is to send in a respectful representation as is being done by the Corporation, and it is no use over-doing the [illegible] and [illegible] meeting, nearly of opinion that a public meeting will be productive of more harm than good to our cause. Not only this, but some leading people consider that it would be highly impracticable to hold any meeting at all. The conditions of the country itself are opposed to it, and as it would in a way be setting the people against the Government, it is to be hoped the promoters of the meeting will see their way to abandon it, otherwise a counter-demonstration will be necessary, and [illegible] already talked of. There can be no doubt as to the inopportuneness as well as the ungraciousness of the movement during the Viceroy's visit to this city as a guest; but I go further and condemn it altogether.—Yours, &c.

March 23. A MAHOMEDAN.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE VICEROY.

HIS EXCELLENCY ADMIRAL TEIXEIRA DA SILVA, the new Governor-General of Goa, accompanied by his A.-D.-C. and Senhor S. B. Ventens, the Consul-General for Portugal, received visits at the Portuguese Consulate in course of yesterday afternoon of the following gentlemen:—Rev. G. F. da Silva, the Vara of Thana, Canon A. M. Colejo, secretary to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, Canon A. M. Faria, the Vicar of Dabul, Drs. Luis Philip do Rosario, J. A. da Gama, and P. J. de Souza, Revs. M. B. Vidura and F. J. Carvalho Mattas, missionaries of the Diocese of Cochin, Messrs. Leandro Mascarenhas, A. B. Freitas, J. da Cruz Pinto, Revs. Vitorino de Souza, M. X. de Britto, and C. F. de Souza, co-adjutor to the Vicar of Dabul, A deputation composed of Dr. J. V. Coutinho, D. J. Santana Menezes, and L. C. da Gama, representing the Municipal Chamber of Salsette, read an address of welcome, to which his Excellency replied in appropriate terms, accentuating the fact that he will not side with any political parties in Goa, but will remain neutral and deal justice to all in a fair way. Then Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M. A., and Mr. Ishwanta Kristna, Desai of Querim, representing the Municipal Corporation of Pernem, Drs L. J. Pinto, and S. Ribeiro, representing the Municipal Chamber of Bardez were introduced to his Excellency, who had a short conversation with them, and assured the several deputations that he would try his best to do all that lay in his power for the advancement and prosperity of the people over whom he was going to rule. He asked the co-operation to help him in carrying out the difficult task that has been entrusted to him, especially at the present critical time which needed prudence and sacrifice. About 4 o'clock his Excellency, with the A.-D.C., and the Portuguese Consul-General, left the Consulate, and proceeded to the Great Western Hotel. His Excellency with his wife and the two Aides-de Camp, proceed to-day, at 11 a.m. (Madras time), by the G. I. P. Railway to Goa.

ARREST OF AN EUROPEAN SWINDLER.

A EUROPEAN, named Wasson, lately steward of an American ship, who is wanted at Lucknow on a warrant for cheating, was arrested at Poona yesterday evening by a railway police constable. It appeared that a warrant issued against the accused at Lucknow on a charge of cheating was forwarded to the Bombay police authorities for the apprehension of Wasson, if in Bombay. The accused arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, and put up at the Great Western Hotel, under the assumed name of Lieutenant Barraford. He obtained several articles of wearing apparel from the shop in the hotel, and handed to the manager, a cheque on the Bank of Bombay, in consideration of the price of the apparel. The cheque was subsequently found to be false. He left the hotel yesterday morning. About half-an-hour after his departure Inspector Grey, of the Water Police, called at the hotel, and ascertained that Lieutenant Barraford answered to the description of Wasson forwarded to the Bombay police by the authorities at Lucknow. The information was given to Mr. Superintendent Maddenott and by him orders were speedily circulated amongst the divisional police, who traced the accused to Messrs. Hoar and Co., where he [illegible] a hat but as he could not pay ready cash at the time he requested the manager to send it to him at the hotel. Inspector Stamford went to Victoria Terminus Station and there ascertained that a man whose description corresponded to that of the accused had taken a first-class ticket for Byculla, at 2 p.m. The inspector further ascertained that the accused was travelling under the assumed name of Lieutenant Davidson, but as Lieutenant Davidson *alias* [illegible] not alight at Byculla, it was [illegible] have gone to Poona. Superintendent Maddenott [illegible] necessary steps, and despatched a message to the Chief Police Officer at Poona to search the train. A telegram the constable searched season.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. LUCY, in his "Faces and Places" (Henry and Co.), says Sir Lyon Playfair has one of the most retentive memories of any man in the House. At one time he always wrote his "lectures" before he delivered them to the House, sending the manuscript to the *Times*, and so accurate was his recitation that the editor had only to sprinkle the lecture with "Hear, hears" and "cheers" to make the thing complete.

THE cartoon with Saturday's *Weekly Freeman* is particularly good. Mr. Balfour, in the garb of a sober matron, is holding up the newly-born lifeless infant, "Irish Local Government Bill," to Drs. Harcourt and Morley, who remark: "Take it away and bury it. Sure it never had life in it."

THE two American evangelists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, are not finding it all plain sailing in their peregrinations through Scotland. Some of their severest critics are clergymen, but surely the unkindest cut of all was the recent announcement by a Blairgowrie divine to his congregation—"As Moody and Sankey are to be in this church next Wednesday, I would advise any of you who have valuable Bibles or hymn-books in your pews to take them home with you till next Sunday.

THE "calumnies originated by Rosina Lady Lytton," to which the late Lord Lytton in his will refers, consist of some manuscripts of an autobiographic character, called "Nemesis," which his mother, Lady Lytton, left by her will to a Miss Louisa Devey. When the "Biography of Edward Lord Lytton" appeared some eight years ago Miss Devey published the "Letters of Lord Lytton to his Wife," with extracts from Lady Lytton's Autobiography and other documents, "in vindication of her ladyship's memory." The book was undoubtedly a stab by Lady Lytton from the grave at the reputation of her brilliant but erratic husband. Many of the letters in it referred to their separation and the cause. But the work had not been published many days before the late Earl applied for an injunction, which he obtained, and the book was suppressed. Rosina Lady Lytton was a great beauty. She died rather suddenly on the 12th of March, 1882, in her eightieth year.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 12th March, was 288, against 314 and 216 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 39 and 29 in the two preceding weeks: the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 124 and 19 respectively, against 110 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·2 per mille per annum, against 25·2, the mean of the last five years.

MOUNT KOSCIUSKO, the highest peak of the Australian Alps, has just been successfully ascended by Professor Watson and Mr. Barr Smith. They started from the base of the mountain on January 4, and reached the summit on the 6th. This is Professor Watson's second ascent of the Australian Mont Blanc. His first was in 1867. Mount Kosciusko was so named by Count Strzelecki, an exiled Polish nobleman and scientist, who became an enthusiastic and indefatigable Australian explorer.

AN Exchange telegram from Paris states that another dynamite outrage has taken place there, two large cartridges being placed under the door of the gendarmes' barracks at St. Ouen, just outside Paris. Fortunately the fuzes were damp and went out; had the cartridges exploded, the barracks, with the gendarmes, their wives, and children would have been blown up.

ALL arrangements are now complete for the departure of the Queen for the Continent on the 17th instant.

THE "social wing" of the Salvation Army is contemplating extending its work in the provinces, and Birmingham is one of the cities in which a special further endeavour is to be made.

ONE of the presents which are to be given to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their golden wedding on May 22 is a crown of gold, the gift of over 100,000 school children in Denmark, who have each contributed a penny. The crown is composed of golden corn-ears and clover-leaves, and interlaced with a ribbon bearing the inscription, "The children of Denmark have woven this crown for the occasion of the golden wedding of King Christian IX. and Queen Louise on May 22, 1892." The Danish poet Nicolas Boegh is composing an address to accompany this gift.

THE doyenne of European Princesses is the Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday a day or two ago. The Princess is the sister of the late Emperor William I. of Germany, and the only surviving daughter of King Frederick William II. and beautiful Queen Louise. Fifty years ago Grand Duchess Alexandrine lost her husband, and all her children have died before her.

THE translation of M. Emile Zola's novel. "La Debacle, now appearing in a contemporary under the title of "The Downfall," is from the pen of Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, who during the Franco-German War, with which the novel deals, acted as a newspaper correspondent on the French side. At that period Mr. Vizetelly contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* several letters on the operations of the army of the Loire and the army of Brittany, including notably a detailed account of the overwhelming defeat of General Chanzy at Le Mans. "The Downfall" will be issued in London in book form when the French original appears in Paris next summer.

A BOOKSELLER in Tokio, the capital of Japan, thus advertises his business:—"The advantages of our establishment—1. Prices cheap as a lottery. 2. Book elegant as a singing-girl. 3. Print clear as crystal. 4. Paper tough as elephant's hide. 5. Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies. 6. Articles as plentiful as in a library. 7. Goods despatched as expeditiously as a cannon-ball. 8. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife. 9. All defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men. 10. The other advantages we offer are too many for language to express.

THE White Star steamer Britannic, which has arrived at Queenstown from New York reports that on the 28th ult., when in latitude 44 N. long. 43, she passed the Liverpool iron barque, Emily Davies, with the loss of her foremast, maintop gallant mast, and jibboom mizzen, the topmast being rigged as a jury mast. The vessel is on a voyage from Goatzacoalcos to Queenstown or Falmouth for orders.

A DECORATOR named Ford, who lives at Peckham, recently sent a sovereign to a publican in the Old Kent road, and asked in return for a cheque, which he said he wanted to send to a friend. Having obtained the cheque, he altered the figures to ten pounds fifteen shillings, and endeavoured to get change for the forged document at Newcross. The alteration in the cheque was detected, and Ford was arrested. He was committed for trial from the Greenwich police court.

IN Valencia, on the 4th ult., a petard was exploded outside the Church of San Nicolas. It made a hole in the wall, damaged an altar, destroyed the lamps and chandeliers in the church, and smashed the windows of the neighbouring houses. The authorities have opened an inquiry. Great indignation is expressed in Valencia against the unknown perpetrators of the outrage. The *Handelsblad* reports that a sardine-box, filled with dynamite was found in the Government offices at Brussels and that the police have paid a sudden visit to a dynamite factory in the province of Antwerp, having received information that the explosive might have been abstracted from there.

MISS VAN TASSEL'S DEATH.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, writing from Dacca, says:—The Nawabs of Dacca, ever anxious to entertain their friends, arranged with the aeronaut Mr. Van Tassel, that he should exhibit at Dacca, and the 16th instant at 5 p.m., was the time fixed for the ascent. Accordingly all Dacca mustered on the bund and in all the riverside houses to witness the performance. The ascent was to take place from the opposite bank of the river, facing the Nawab's Palace, the Ahsan Manzil. Mr. Geo. Garth invited his personal friends to his house, from which an excellent view was available, and soon after 4-30 all his guests had assembled. An hour passed without any visible sign of the balloon. The many thousands on the bund exhibited some impatience every now and then, a murmur arising like that of the sea. At 6-20, a gun was fired, and a mighty roar from the multitude announced that the balloon was free. Quickly it mounted high into the air—so quickly that by the time it reached the opposite bank of the river the aeronaut was scarcely distinguishable, and the balloon itself, which is 78 feet high by 48 feet diameter, looked a comparatively small object. Within some five minutes of the time it left the ground, we saw the parachute open out and become detached from the balloon. There was no sudden drop or fall of any kind, and Miss Van Tassel was descending as gently and apparently as easily as could be desired. The wind took the parachute in a north-westerly direction, and it fell eventually near the race course, catching on a casuarina tree in its descent.

Miss Van Tassel was able to extricate herself from the trapeze and to secure a hold of the tree at a height of from ten to twenty feet. Some spectators ran to her assistance, and tried to help her down by means of bamboos, but one of the bamboos broke and the lady fell to the ground, striking her head. Dr. Nicholson was sent promptly to the spot in the Nawab's baroushe which conveyed the lady to her quarters at the Dak Bungalow. Her injuries were pronounced not to be dangerous, but concussion of the brain was feared. Of course we are all saying that it is a pity she attempted to descend from the tree until proper means could be obtained. But such regrets are vain. As for the exhibition it was most successful, the balloon ascending 6,000 feet.

Later, the correspondent writes:—Miss Van Tassel has died from the effect of her injuries. The event has come upon us with a shock, and most painful feeling prevails throughout the community. It was generally believed that the lady's injuries were slight, and the doctor's reports tended to encourage the hope that she would be better in a few days. But it would seem that her fall, which was upon the face and breast, resulted in some injury to the spine, high up. She sufferred great pain, but sufferings were of short duration. The day after the accident the patient became feverish, but it was not till next day that paralysis was seriously apprehended. In the latter stage of her illness, Miss Van Tassel was unconscious, her death occuring at an early hour. Throughout her illness, Mr. Van Tassel was by her side, attending to her night and day, and one of the Dacca ladies rendered all the service in her power during part of the time. More as a matter of form than anything else, an inquest was held, the inevitable verdict being accidental death. The interment took place in the Dacca cemetery.

Another account says:—The parachute acted perfectly and no casualty was apprehended. It drifted towards the railway workshops and alighted on the topmost branches of a casuarina tree. Here Miss Van Tassell's position was a somewhat precarious one, as the grappling hook was caught in the branches; but immediate assistance was at hand, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a number of railway employes being soon on the spot. They lashed two long bamboos together, and tied a knife to the end, which they passed up to Miss Van Tassell. She cut away the grappling iron and was then quite safe, though in an uncomfortable position. Ropes were sent for in order that she might descend easily, but before they could come she insisted against, it is said, the advice of those beneath the tree, on trying to reach the ground by sliding down the bamboos. These would not bear her weight and she fell head foremost a distance of over fifteen feet. Though severely shaken and bruised, it was hoped at the time no permanent injury was done, but the shock must have injured her spine, as paralysis set in some hours later and she died on the following day.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the Bengal Presidency Volunteers took place on Saturday afternoon. The Viceroy, in addressing the Corps, said: "It gives me much pleasure once more to inspect the Presidency Volunteers and to be able to compliment them upon the creditable parade which we have just witnessed. I notice with pleasure that there is a marked improvement in the number of the men present, as compared with the attendance at the parade last year. The battalion may, I think, look back with satisfaction to the past twelve months. The different corps composing it have been complimented upon their general efficiency, and their drill by the General Officer Commanding the District, and his favourable opinion was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, when he reviewed a body of 2,400 Volunteers in January last. The increase of numbers, which is so apparent upon the ground to-day, has taken place in all the corps composing the Battalion. I am glad to hear that in the Calcutta Rifles "A" Company, the numbers of which, since the formation of the Calcutta Light Horse and Naval Volunteers, had steadily fallen away, has now been re-organised and placed in charge of three officers in whose hands it is likely to do well. The company now has no less than 85 efficients on its rolls. Since I last inspected you, the Cadets have been formed into a separate battalion. This is a striking and encouraging recognition of their efficiency. I was glad to hear that the prize given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Cadets for drill has been so keenly competed for, and I congratulate La Martiniere School on its success in winning it for the fourth time. The total strength of the Cadet battalion is now 610, and I hope it will continue to increase. In regard to musketry, although the course has been made more difficult, it is reported to me that the shooting generally shows a steady improvement. The number of entries for the Viceroy's Prize was 213 against 182 for the previous year. The prize was won by Sergeant Major Harwood, with a score which has only once been beaten; namely, by his own made last year. For the Inter-Company Challenge Shield of the Calcutta Rifles, "B"

the examination of these questions. The report of the Calcutta Committee has just been presented to us. We have yet to deal with its recommendations, but I am glad to bear witness to the conscientious and able manner in which it has done its work, which will, I have no doubt, not have been done in vain. I am sure, however, that you will permit me to remind you that nothing which the Military authorities can do to promote your interests can ensure the efficiency of the force unless we receive the cordial support of the Volunteers themselves. A soldier-like spirit, a love of discipline, a desire to arrive at general efficiency, as distinguished, for example, from more proficiency in the use of the rifle, a readiness to undertake cheerfully any duties which we may be called upon to perform—these are the qualities which no amount of encouragement from the Government of India can create. Their existence depends upon yourselves, and as Honorary Colonel of this battalion, I trust you will allow me to express my earnest hope that the Presidency Volunteers will be found capable of setting an example in this respect to the rest of India."

Some 2,000 Volunteers paraded, and there was a large gathering of spectators. Lady Lansdowne distributed the prizes to the winners.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS' DINNER.

THE second annual dinner of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute came off on Saturday last. The old Elphinstone College building, where the dinner was celebrated, presented a very lively and gay appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, buntings, and flowers, and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. About two hundred Parsee and Hindu students (including several ex-students) took part in the dinner. The remarkable feature of the evening's entertainment was that a large number of Hindu students, who generally abstain from taking part in such entertainments, also joined the European and Parsee students on this occasion, but they sat at a different table in the same hall. The arrangements for the dinner were made by the managing committee, consisting of Messrs. C. N. Vevai, B. J. Commissariwalla, S. E. Vacha, S. M. Motisha, G. J. Athalye, D. N. Trilokiker, N. M. Namjoshi, and P. S. Chatre. The students were highly indebted to the Hon. Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. F. D. Petit, and his brother, Mr. B. D. Petit, for liberally subscribing towards awarding the prizes to the students in athletic sports. A Portuguese string band was in attendance. After dinner, the chairman, Professor Phythian, in giving the toast of her Majesty and her Indian representatives, said that he felt great pleasure in proposing the toast of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress and the members of the Royal family. The chairman would, specially, mention the Viceroy, and express a hope that he might be prevailed upon to visit the Institute on his approaching visit to Bombay. He would ask them to remember Lord Harris as the representative of her Majesty, and the good work he had done for the Institute in influencing Government to give it support. The members of the Corporation, the chairman hoped, next year would set a good example to Government, and that both might increase the grants to the funds of the Institute. (Applause.)

Mr. D. D. Mistry, in proposing the toast of the "Prosperity of the Institute," said:—Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—It will be a matter of great satisfaction to all of you to hear how much our college has progressed ever since its establishment by our late able, fore-sighted, and popular Governor Lord Reay. Gentlemen, we are particularly indebted to him, and shall always remain so, for laying the first germs of technical education in our Presidency by establishing this institution and for his having shown so much interest in its prosperity and success. And, gentlemen, we are also highly obliged to our present esteemed Governor, Lord Harris, for taking no less interest in this institution, and we wish and hope that he will continue to show the same unflagging interest in its welfare, during the tenure of his high office. We are equally obliged and have considerable reasons to be grateful alike to the Bombay Municipality, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Native States for their handsome donation and support in the cause of technical education. We wish that the aim and object of the illustrious founder of this institution may be amply fulfilled, that our college may "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength," and that its prosperity may become the object of honest emulation to the various educational institutions in the Presidency. Allow me, gentlemen, also to wish that our college may turn out able, intelligent, and practical men who may show their gratitude to and enhance the popularity of their *alma mater*, and that after having entered their profession may contribute their mite to the well-being and greatness of an institution which will be chiefly instrumental in making them what they will be in future. The results of the various examinations held during the course of the last three years are, I have reasons to say, highly satisfactory, and they testify to the warm and keen interest in which our learned Principal and lecturers evince in the cause of technical education, and they show no less the great zeal of the students to acquire a thorough knowledge of the subject which they have taken up. I should think it very ungrateful on our part, gentlemen, were I to conclude without thanking our learned Principal and lecturers for the highly satisfactory work which they have been doing ever since the foundation of this institution, and for the very friendly relations which they maintain with the students under their fostering care.

Mr. H. Monie, cotton master in the Institute (lately appointed Government Inspector under the Factories Act), in responding to the toast, said:—I have very much pleasure in responding to the toast of the prosperity of the Institute, so ably proposed by Mr. Mistry, looking back to the three-and-a-half years, during which the Institute has been in existence. I think that both masters and students have every reason to believe that it has been not only successful but very successful. Speaking directly for the textile classes, I can safely say that the students, who have completed the first course of study and work, have proved themselves worthy and capable of taking employment. Nearly all of them have entered into paid posts, and, so far as I can learn, are giving satisfaction to their employers. The engineering students have not yet gone out into the world, but I hope that when they do they will use their utmost endeavours to do their duty to their employers, to themselves, to their past instructors, and to the Institute. To be successful they must work with energy, doing every thing as well as they possibly can. Let them not be afraid of obstacles, but undertake whatever work is placed under their care. Difficulties are sure to arise, but there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome, and the seemingly greatest are often the most hollow. I have much pleasure in responding to the toast, but before concluding I should like to remind those students before me that with the prosperity of the Institute, which was established by the energy of Lord Reay, must be coupled the names of the father of my friend on the left the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. who worked hard, assiduously, and successfully for its present stage of development, and that of our esteemed Principal, Mr. Phythian.

Mr. A. Hullah, in proposing the toast of the successful students, said:—It affords me the greatest pleasure to propose the health of the successful students. When I come to look back a little over two years, and compare the students then with the same students at the present time, it reflects great credit on those students, when we think that in so short a time they have passed the third year's examination, an examination, the work in which was a very external examiners, by practical men who occupy high positions in their profession, and have been selected for such positions on account of their special ability to fill those posts. I repeat it is very creditable indeed that they should have passed the ordeal in so satisfactory a manner. I have been often pleased on passing through the workshop of this Institute, to find students there executing work that they had designed themselves: after seeing this, I could not do otherwise than come to the conclusion that there is a large amount of talent amongst the students, and I have no doubt that there is some latent genius also. It would perhaps be as well for me to define, or point out the difference between the talented man and a genius. I came across the best definitions of these terms a short time ago, and I repeat them now. A talented man is one who is capable of doing easily what others do with difficulty. Now that is one of our aims in teaching you at this Institute, our object is to teach you to work with your heads as well as your hands, the man who can do this is sure to arrive at the goal first, or will get over his difficulties most easily. The genius is defined as the man who does what no other man has done. I would impress upon those students who have finished their three years' course here, to persevere in their studies, as they have selected a profession which is so varied that it requires constant attention in order to keep up with the times. Though at the same time these students should not neglect other subjects, but keep eyes and ears open in order to appreciate things which are going on around, and so gain some knowledge about everything. The most successful men in any profession are those who start off with the determination to know everything about some one thing, and that their own particular profession, and at the same time to know something about everything. And now I have tried your patience long enough I must conclude by asking you to join me in drinking to the *health* and *further success* of the successful students.

Mr. M. V. Sukhla, in a long speech, proposed the toast of the managing board of the Institute. Mr. Sukhla dwelt at some length upon the advantages of technical education for which they were thankful to Sir Dinshaw, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, Colonel Merewether, Mr. George Cotton, &c. Mr. Sukhla said that technical education was one of the essential things required for the rise and growth of India as their commerce and wealth were day by day carried away from them. He concluded by asking them to drink to the health of the board. Mr. Malani proposed the toast of the Principal, masters, and assistants of the Institute.

The chairman, in responding to the toast said:—Gentlemen and Students,—"In responding for the staff of the Institute I am glad of this opportunity, because I sometimes feel that enough is not said of the efficient work done by my co-adjutors, for example, at the recent presentation of awards. As we have just heard Mr. Good—the bearer of such a name must be good—our machine-drawing master, he has worked anxiously for more than three years in the room in which we are now assembled. We, with his assistance, have given you a course which will enable you in future life to work out details in mechanical drawing, and produce machines either from the ideas of others or from your own genius, which has already brought out some patents, which, I trust, may make the fortunes of the inventors. Mr. Hullah, your lecturer in steam and mechanics, prepares lectures which occupy four hours every day to deliver. This is no easy task in an Indian climate, which is felt by all who come from a cooler clime. In the physics, Mr. Tavaria has one of the best laboratories in the country, and perhaps though Mr. Malani may not understand the use of physics, if he stands in this room ten years hence, he may find the advantage of even a knowledge of sound, the laws of light, and the most important application of heat to boilers and engines; while for electricity and magnetism I may say that the lists of plant required for electrical engineering are ready, and only require the funds from a generous donor, also the endowment to found a chair for this most important subject. As the best electrical engines come from mechanical engineers, I advice you to take any post you can obtain with the fundamental knowledge you have received."

Mr. G. R. Kothare proposed the toast of the chairman. He said that they owed a very great debt of gratitude to their Principal for his able teaching and bringing the technical college to a prosperous condition. It was owing to the instructions imparted to them by him that they passed their course in three years. The knowledge they had received was calculated to do immense good to them in future. The board could not have selected a worthier and more able man than Professor Phythian, as their Professor. He asked them to drink the toast to the health of the worthy Principal, who, he hoped, might live long to see the plant of his own sowing grown up into a huge, extensive tree. (Applause and loud cheers.)

The chairman, having replied, the party then adjourned to another room, where the students gave recitations and some songs. The party broke up at a late hour.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE STATE OF TRADE.

AN interesting little discussion on the state of trade arose at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last month, in which an endeavour was made to bring the state of the currency forward as a cause of the prevalent depression. Sir William Houldsworth, M. P., who is a prominent bi-metallist, said that if gentlemen interested in trade would look into the statistics of our export trade and analyse them in various ways, he thought they would find some striking and even startling results. Taking the export in yards of cotton cloth to all places from this country, he found that in 1891 it was 212,000,000 less than in 1890. And that was not an isolated fact, for if they looked at the years 1889-90 they would find there was a falling-off in the latter year of 88,000,000 yards. But when they came to look at the exports to our Eastern possessions and the East generally, they would find that the figures were more serious still. He found that the falling off to British India was 225,000,000, and that to China, Hong Kong, and Japan was 38,000,000, or a total of 264,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. So that while to other parts of the world there had been [illegible] 51,000,000, the prominent fact brought before them was the immense falling off of 264,000,000 yards to our Eastern possessions, China, Hong Kong, and Japan. If they took cotton yarn they found the same result. There was a falling off to all places of 13,000,000lb., and to China, Hong Kong, and Japan there was a decrease of 10,000,000lb., which very nearly accounted for the whole decrease in the export of that article. He said these were startling figures, and he did not think that after a consideration of them they could go away perfectly satisfied with the position in which they stood with regard to their foreign trade. He was talking to a friend the other day who took a more pessimistic view than the President. His friend was a man of experience and of mature age, brought up in the economic school of Cobden and Bright, and he made this remark, which he (Sir William) thought was very suggestive. He said: "I wonder what our forefathers would have thought if they were to come back and see the position of things at this moment. Here we have cheap cotton, cheap money, and cheap food, and yet we have bad trade." Should he state what his reply was? He said: "Yes, that is perfectly true; but a new element has arisen in our trade within the last few years, and that is the altered position of the two great currencies of the world in relation to one another."—"Oh," his friend retorted, "you are on the currency question again; I know nothing of it. I never could understand it." He (Sir William) said: "Perfectly true, and at the time you were hard at work engaged in practical business you did not require to understand it. It was like the air you breathe; it was given you, everything worked smoothly, and you did not study the currency question." He added that the men of the present generation would have to study the question, because, though he was not going to dogmatize on the subject, he asserted that the position of trade and the results of their foreign trade, as he had shown, were such that, he thought, they were bound to look to every possible cause that could be imagined or suggested, and examine it thoroughly. There had been Commissions appointed; they had been considering the position of trade and what was affecting it, and he did not know that they had made any great discoveries. Of course they had all their pet explanation why their foreign trade was falling off, and many of those explanations were true; but it had been suggested that this great alteration had something to do with the question, and if it was even suggested he said it was their bounden duty to look thoroughly into the question, and he had risen to say that he thought the new Board of the Chamber was bound in the coming year to go seriously into the question—not to put it off, not to pooh-pooh it as a question not to be considered. He was not there to dogmatize nor to assert that they would find anything when they had examined the matter. His own views were known for what they were worth, but he did not want to present them to the Chamber in that way. The way he wanted to present them was this: A cause for the diminished exports had been suggested, and the circumstances were such that it should be investigated as other causes were, and he thought the Board was bound to go to work and examine the very root of the question. It was a common saying, "Oh, I don't understand it." Well, he said, the Board was bound to understand it, and if it did not, the sooner it learned the business the better. Sir Forbes Adam deprecated any attempt to draw conclusions by comparing the statistics of one year with those of another. He thought that the right way was to take groups of years, and if they did that they would find that the words which fell from the President were thoroughly borne out by the facts, and that in spite of hostile tariffs and other hindrances England had steadily gained ground in the past and would do so in the future. Sir William Houldsworth remarked that the presidents of the Chamber always seemed inclined to take a cheerful view, but Sir William, if he might say so, always took a gloomy view of things. At the last annual meeting, for example, Sir William warned them that there would be a great boom in silver, and that the results would be disastrous. Well, the boom had not taken place and we had not suffered—at any rate we had not suffered owing to the boom, and he could only hope that he pessimistic views Sir William had just expressed might also be belied by the event. As one who had had considerable experience of the Indian trade, he reminded the meeting that there was a side to the silver question other than that taken by Sir William Houldsworth.

CANADIAN publishers declare their trade ruined by the new copyright law, with a heavy import duty to be imposed on books.

PURSUANT to a new Ministerial order, all Russian female convicts destined for Saghalien will in future be embarked from St. Petersburg, and not from Odessa, as heretofore. The male convicts will continue to be shipped from Odessa.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of the liquidators, Messrs. Khimjee Lukhmidass and Allan F. Turner, in Meadows Street, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidation should be disposed of, &c. Mr. Allan F. Turner was called to the chair, and explained that it was resolved to voluntarily wind up the company on the 8th September, 1890, and two liquidators were appointed. The resolution was confirmed on the 1st October 1890, and the liquidators proceeded to collect the assets and do their best to dispose of the company's property. The mill and its appurtenances were sold for Rs. 1,12,000, a very good price indeed when it was remembered that the purchaser, in attempting to effect a subsequent sale, could not realise more than Rs. 75,000. Certain consignments were made to China, in respect of which Rs. 10,000 had been realised. The liquidators had paid the large debt of Rs. 1,23,600 due to the of Bank of Bombay. The chairman regretted that the result of the liquidation had not been more satisfactory; the guarantee had to pay a large amount out of his own pocket to make up the deficiency; and there was, therefore, nothing to pay the shareholders.

The report and proceedings of the liquidators were approved, adopted and confirmed. It was resolved that the books, papers and documents be destroyed by the liquidators after three months.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 8, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors have to lay before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1891. 2. The working of the mill shows a net profit of Rs. 85,820-4-7 after setting aside Rs. 1,16,000 for anticipated loss on shipments to China and Japan. The directors propose to appropriate the profit as follows:—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 20,000; to be written off for depreciation in value of machinery, Rs. 55,000; to be written off for depreciation in value of fire engine and appliances, Rs. 2,500; to be written off for depreciation in value of furniture and dead stock, Rs. 1,000; total Rs. 78,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,320-4-7 to be carried forward. 3. During the year under report the directors indented for and received 14 flat carding engines, 2 scutchers, 3 sets of preparatory machinery, Weft mules, 1 sizing machine, &c., which are expected to improve the results of the mill's working both as regards the quality and the quantity of its productions. 4. The directors have engaged a weaving master in Manchester who is now on his way out here to take charge of the weaving department. 5. The mill buildings, machinery and contents are insured for Rs. 2,000,000, and cloth in godown in the market for Rs. 30,000. 6. The members of the board, who retire by rotation are Messrs S. D. Sassoon and E. Moses; they are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company.

The directors report was adopted, Messrs. S. D Sassoon and E. Moses were re-elected auditors of the company, and Messrs. Sadanand Balcriahna and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

BELLARY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the mill premises on Saturday last. There were present:—Rao Bahadur A. Sabapathy Moodeliar, Messrs. K. Venkata Row, M. Vasudava Naidu, M. Abraham, T. Chellaperumal Pillay, T. Muthuswamy Pillay, M. Boothajee Sait, K. Konda Reddy, P. Rama Row, K. Abdool Kareem Saib, C. E. Kunnanda Moodeliar, S. Mari Siddappah, C. Maripappah, P. Siddappah, Somasam Sait, Harjeejee Kustoorchand, R. Janarthanam Pillay, H. Balajee Singh, G. Humpiah, J. C. Boys, T. Thoddapah, Lookojee Mothijee, G. Balajee Singh, Gattina Chennappa, Gadigy Veerabhadrappah, Gadigy Gurubasappah, T. Humpiah, Z. S. Iyelu Naidu.

It was proposed by Mr K. Venkata Row and seconded by Mr. T. Chellaperumal Pillay and carried: That as the proxies sent by Mr. Abraham with his letter, dated the 9th March, 1892, were received in the office one hour and forty minutes later than the time fixed by article 50, they should not be taken into account. It was moved by Mr. P. Rama Row and seconded by Mr. Abraham, that as the report of one scrutinizer only was printed and circulated and not of both as required by the resolution of the Directors, dated the 7th February, 1892, fixing this meeting, the meeting was, therefore, informal and not proper, and it should be dissolved. The proposition was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. K. Venkata Row and seconded by Mr. Abdool Kareem Saib, it was resolved that the balance-sheet submitted with the report of the directors, dated the 22nd September, 1891, be passed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH companies of this Corps paraded at their respective head-quarters yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Mahaluxmi Fort for drill on the 10-in. R. M. L. gun, in preparation for the inspection by H. E. the Viceroy. Two gun detachments were formed under Corporals Randle and Marsland, and were drawn up in front of the Main Barrack, awaiting the arrival of the R.A. from Colaba, who were to man the 6-in. B.L. guns, and the 38-ton. R. M. L. gun. Shortly after 7 o'clock Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A., accompanied by Captain R. Morris, R. A., arrived with the detachment from Colaba. The men were then told off to the respective guns, and were marched on them. Before commencing the drill, Captain Smith called the gun captains and the gun layers of the several detachments, and explained to them briefly the manner in which the drill would be conducted on the occasion of the inspection by the Viceroy. After going through the drill of several rounds, the teams were marched off the guns and dismissed. Captain Wilson, Lieutenants Sanders-Slater, Penny, Barrow, and Robertson, were the officers on parade.

THE KATHAWAR DACOITS.

FROM further details to hand in connection with the dacoits, it appears that on Friday last about some ten of them were seen between Lathi and Babra having been hunted out of the Gir. Some of them were on horseback, some on foot, and one on a camel. This information reaching the Lathi Manager, he with some three hundred men went in pursuit of them. When the dacoits reached the Bipla Wav, they were hemmed in on all sides by the Lathi Manager's men and the Police force from Sangadh and more assistance was called for. At night a scuffle took place and one of the dacoits was wounded. Some of them then took refuge in the Wav (a large well), but they were ultimately overpowered and secured, and some offered resistance. More men have been sent for assistance. Mr. O'Connor, the Jamnagar Police Superintendent, and Mowur Sadwani have also been sent there.

By this time the dacoits must have been brought to Songadh, where the Political Agent is.

A detachment of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment is placed at Dhoraji (Gondal State) and another at Dhrole to keep a check on the Barwatiahs. For the same purpose some men of the Bhownagar State Infantry have also been placed on the borders of the State under the Police Superintendent of the State, who will act under the orders of Captain Lyde, Assistant Political Agent, Gohilwad.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following telegram is from the Collector of Dharwar, under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 19th March, 1892:—

Jowari 33 lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On 4 local board civil agency works in Navalgund, daily average attendance 295; expenditure Rs. 539. On 4 professional agency local board works in Navalgund, daily average 961; expenditure Rs. 746. No children. No poor-house or village relief. No rain. Cholera in 2 villages of Gadag. Grain-supply sufficient.

DR. KAYSER, head of the German Colonial Department, has requested the linguist, Professor vonder Gabelentz, to prepare a manual for officials and travellers in the colonies for the entry of words and sentences in the languages of the countries they visit.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

THE *Illustrated English Magazine* has an article replete with wood-cuts on "Athletic Sports at the Oxford and Cambridge Universities." The portion referring to Oxford, which we first reproduce, is by Mr. Montague Shearman, President of the Oxford University Athletic Club, 1878-9, Amateur Champion, 100 yards (1876), Amateur Champion Quarter Mile (1880):—

Oxford is the *alma mater* of Athletic Sport; to Oxford the amateur athlete owes that national institution the Athletic Meeting. It was in the fields of Binsey that, more than forty years ago, the first cross-country foot-race was run; on the turf of Port Meadow was the first amateur flat-race won. It is to Oxford again that the amateur athlete owes the orderly government and regulation of his favourite pursuit, for it was beneath the roof of Hertford College that the Amateur Athletic Association was devised, and in the banqueting room of the Randolph that it was founded. It will be as Oxford doubtless that the New Zealander will in the fulness of time dig out the colossal bronze figure, the type of mingled strength and grace, which some succeeding generation will rear upon the Iffley Road to commemorate the blessings which the Oxford Athletic Movement has conferred upon the British nation.

This preliminary flourish is not the idle blowing of a trumpet; it is a chronicle of sober fact, mixed (so far as the colossal statue is concerned) with the most approved from of historical prophecy. Forty years and more ago began the athletic movement, but movements and developments, except in theopinion of evolutionist writers, do not start themselves, and it is to the credit of Oxford that it was to Messrs. Wyatt, Bowles, Southwell and others, undergraduates of Exeter College, Oxford, that it first occurred to hold an athletic meeting. The Inter-'Varsity Sports are now as much of a national institution as the Boat Race or the Derby, but it is only twenty-eight years ago that the Oxford athletes of 1864 invited their Cambridge brothers to meet them in friendly rivalry at the Christchurch Cricket Ground. No doubt also when amateur athletics began after the rapid growth of a quarter of century to run to seed, a "Jockey Club" of athletic sport became a necessity, but none the less it was to Oxford energy and Oxford prestige that the governing body of athletics owed its early success. To the historian of the future the athletic movement must be described as another of the many "Oxford Movements."

But it is not with past history that we have to deal now, but with Oxford athletics as they are at present. Tradition has it that the pioneers of Exeter College took to foot-races in 1850, because they could not find a horse with four sound legs in any Oxford stable, and therefore considered steeple-chasing impracticable, or at any rate unsatisfactory. But knowing what we do of the keenness of the Oxonian in matters athletic we are inclined to think that this story would more fitly be mentioned in an account of Oxford horses than in an account of Oxford athletics. This much we can safely assert of the present that the Oxford "blues" who will compete at the Queen's Club this month, took to running and jumping because they liked it, and chose athletics out of many available recreations because it was their favourite sport and not a *pis aller*. Otherwise they would hardly have earned their "blue."

The freshman who goes up to Oxford in October finds himself embarrassed with a large choice of forms of exercise. If he is a likely-looking athlete, with a good pair of legs and broad shoulders, the Captain of his College Boat Club will very soon ask him to breakfast and coax him down to the river to be "tubbed," i.e., taught to row by a coach in scientific style in a "tub four." Nor will the freshman have been in College a week before he will have been searchingly questioned as to whether he can play football, where and when he has played it, and whether his game is "Rugger" or "Socker," by which barbaric terms he has by this time learnt that the games of Rugby Union and Association football are intended. Now with only the short winter afternoons available for out-door sport it is hard to combine football and training for races, but boating and running for a freshman at Oxford are incompatible. The boating "freshers" is but a devoted galley-slave. He spends his first term being coached, and if he is good for anything his second term is passed in training for his college Torpid. If, however, our freshman can once escape the fascinations of rowing solemnly up and down between the Iffley and Isis in a tub four every afternoon until he escapes the ark of "getting his blues" by chronic backache, "grinding his belly down" (mysterious forms of torture only known upon Cams or Isis), if, I say, he can escape these delights there is a chance of his becoming a runner. And indeed now that every public school has its annual athletic meeting, most freshmen have learnt before they come to Oxford whether they are good at any form of athletic competition. This knowledge more than anything else brings the athletic novice up to the Iffley Ground, for college *esprit de corps* is very strong, and while there is a strong incentive for the novice to try to represent his college on the river, or at cricket or football, there are (more's the pity) no inter-college athletic contests, and no glory is gained by the athletic for his college unless he can manage to earn his "blue." In spite, however, of the absence of incentive in the way of college *esprit de corps* there is no lack of candidates for honour on the running path. In no college will the freshman fail to find an old *habitue* of the cinder-track who will march off his new ally to buy his O. U. A. C. ticket, the sole necessary formality for membership of the 'Varsity Athletic Club, which is open to every matriculated member of the University. Thence the old hand and the novice will make their way over Magdalen Bridge and along the Iffley Road, past the Cristchurch Cricket Ground until they reach the gate of the O. U. A. C. Ground, which is on the right of the Iffley Road and overlooks from the side of the hill the low-lying meadows where the Cherwell and the Isis mingle their streams.

Here our young friends will find a cinder-track a third of a mile in circumference, which for all-round excellence is beaten by few in the kingdom. The track itself is in admirable condition with plenty of good sharp cinders on the top rolled well in, so that it is binding without being sodden. The grass straight upon which the flights of hurdles are placed, is perhaps a little sodden, but it is hard to keep any grass good in rainy Oxford in the winter, and everything that can be done to keep it drained and rolled has been done. Then there is a capital stretch of cinder leading up to the "take off" for the Long Jump, and a prepared mixture of clay, cinder, and earth for the jumpers to alight upon, which is neither too hard nor too soft. All these matters are well looked after by Burrin, the ground-man, and his assistance, and indeed if they were not well looked after, Mr. Jackson would have something to say about the matter. The track itself is straight at the sides, but at each end is a long gradual curve extending over nearly one hundred and fifty yards, so that only about one half of the whole circumference actually consists of straight, the rest being a gentle curve. This is the shape of ground preferred by many long distance runners, but for shorter distances it is scarcely so speedy as Fenner's at Cambridge. Whether or no these long curves are better than straights with sharper "banked up" corners is a matter of opinion which we need not inquire into now. The sprinters certainly have nothing to complain of at Oxford in their sprinting straight. There is over 150 yards of the best broad straight in the whole kingdom, but a three hundred yards race can hardly be run with success at the Iffley Road Ground, for the first hundred yards and more are all on the curve.

When our freshman has inspected the track and its appurtenances he will make his way into the pavilion. Stepping from the verandah into the front room he will find on each side a dressing-room with lockers communicating with a lavatory. Above he knows is the reading-room, in which he will find the portraits of all the heroes of the past. But where are the stairs? Evidently the architect forgot them when he designed the pavilion, for there is nothing to be seen in the way of a staircase, but a small companion ladder. Up mounts our friend, but when he is halfway up he finds there is somebody coming down, so he bashfully retires again as there is no room to pass upon the stairs. His next effort is more successful! He arrives at the top after a steep and perilous journey, and finds himself alone with the sporting newspapers and the vignette portraits of all the athletes who have represented Oxford against Cambridge. Here we can leave our ambitious freshman gazing with mingled awe and admiration at the worthies of the past, at Colmore, and Vidal, who dead-heated for the Hundred six and-twenty years ago; at Laing, who dead-heated Cantab in the same years over Two Miles; at C. N. Jackson and J. H. Morgan; at Wilson, Somers-Smith, Christie; at "Minne" Brooks, who was the first man who cleared over six feet in a High Jump; and at scores of others whom we fear to mention lest the printers should make "pie" of their names. Our freshman regards them with fervent admiration, which would doubtless be tinged with regret did he know how many of them are not so graceful and elegant as they were, and how many of them have been robbed by time of the luxuriant locks which their portraits display.

Soon our novice starts to work to practice on the path, and day after day will he be seen scampering over the cinders or essaying to "fly" the hurdles, or practising the high or long jump, or perhaps trying to throw the hammer, and finding, alas! that the hammer has thrown him, for has he not fallen to earth as soon as the hammer left his hands? He does not find himself solitary in his sport, for there will always be plenty of others willing to run a burst or go a lap or more with him in his practice. He soon finds himself improving, and it will not be long before he will get a chance to exhibit his capabilities. About midway through the term come the Freshmen's Sports, open to all who are in their first year at Oxford. In this there are level races at 100 yards, a quarter of a mile, a mile, 120 yards over hurdles, and a high jump and a long jump, and from the winning of these events it can readily be seen what new men are likely to be good enough to earn their "blue" next spring and to fill up the vacancies left by some of the old cracks who have gone down from the University.

As soon as the Freshmen's Sports are over the college meetings follow in quick succession. The separate college athletic clubs are loosely knit organizations. The secretary, or one of the committee of the preceding year, summons a meeting by affixing a notice on the notice board in the porter's lodge; a meeting is held and a secretary, treasurer, and small committee are elected, who decide whether to hold the sports in the autumn or spring terms, for there are no athletics at Oxford after Easter, the summer term being devoted to rowing and cricket. A list of the events to be decided is then settled, and entries are made in the easiest way imaginable. A large sheet of paper containing blank columns for the names of the entrants is fixed up in the lodge: all who wish to enter simply write their names down as they pass by, and thus the secretary is saved the world of trouble which falls upon the shoulders of secretaries at athletic meetings held outside the University. So much for the college races, which usually include level races at the recognized distances with a penalty for previous winners. Then there are several handicaps, the handicappers being the college committee, and often there is a race for members of the College Eight and Torpid.

Each college meeting has a strangers' race, by which is meant a race open to members of all other colleges as well as to genuine strangers from Cambridge or from other parts of the kingdom; but as in the winter when athletics are in full swing at the 'Varsities they are suspended in the rest of the kingdom (except so far as paperchasing is concerned), there are few entries in college strangers' races, except from members of other Oxford colleges. It is in these strangers' races that the freshman who is in regular training will soon find means of determining what is his best distance, how much he is improving, and what his chances are likely to be of beating any of the old "cracks," or of taking the place of those who have gone down.

The different college meetings fill up the remainder of the autumn term, and begin again two or three weeks after the Christmas vacation is over, after which there will be one or two every week till the end of term. Last, or almost last, in the season comes the great event of all, the Oxford University Sports. These are, as all the world knows, a series of level races and contests open to all members of the University. For each event there are two prizes, which consist of exactly the same trophy, the silver O.U.A.C. medal. This, and this alone, the winners and seconds receive for their place in the Oxford sports.

After the University sports are over a committee meeting is held to select the twenty men who are to represent Oxford against Cambridge in London. These are, as a rule, it need scarcely be said, those who have won and been second in their respective events at the sports just over, but occasionally it is necessary to allow some one who has been ill or unlucky to have another chance of getting a place in the events in London, for it is the aim always to get the best men to meet and beat (if the fates permit) the men of Cambridge.

A word should here be said about the officers and committee of the O.U.A.C. Soon after the men reassemble at Oxford in October a general meeting of the O.U.A.C. is held, which is attended by delegates from each college. This meeting elects out of those who are still undergraduates a president, secretary, and committee for the ensuing year. The same meeting also elects a treasurer for the year. For more than twenty years in succession the annual meeting has continued to re-elect as treasurer Mr. C. N. Jackson of Hertford College. It would ill become a colleague and friend of Mr. Jackson to say anything more of him than that he deserves to and will, we hope, be re-elected for twenty years more.

When the representatives to compete against Cambridge are elected athletics are over for the season as far as Oxford is concerned, though for those who are entered to run in the Inter-'Varsity sports the excitement (and anxiety) is only just beginning. Some remain at Oxford to train, although they do not of course omit to have a few preliminary canters at the Queen's Club just to learn what the new course is like. Others come up to London to train, sometimes taking rooms together in a party, and get their practice at Stamford Bridge, which is always placed at their disposal by the London Athletic Club. Over all of them Mr. Jackson keeps an eye to see that they come fit to the post on the eventful day.

Such is the system of athletics at Oxford University, and many a good athlete has it turned out. The official record hath it that up to the present 124½ Oxford men have scored wins at the Oxford and Cambridge sports. All of these have received the silver medal stamped with the arms of Oxford and Cambridge, and we believe that the "half-man" represents an odd number of dead-heaters who were by no means a *semivir comitatus*, but fully as good as the other winners, and each of whom justly received a whole and not a half medal. The names of all these heroes appear on the back of the official programme of the Inter-'Varsity sports, which our readers are desired to consider as an appendix to this article. Even those who have not been so lucky as to win an Inter-'Varsity event do not go away empty of honour. The "seconds" have of late years been rewarded with a bronze medal, but by far a greater reward is the right to wear the "blue," which belongs to those who have competed against Cambridge in London. The nine "first strings" have the "full blue," a blue coat and cap as well as the blue ribbon on their jerseys and knickerbockers. The second strings until recently only had the right of wearing the ribbon, but simultaneously with the innovation of the bronze medals as second prizes for the Inter-University sports came in the "half blue" cap and coat, an ingenious combination of dark blue and white colours, with which the second strings are now permitted to adorn themselves.

Willingly would we enter into the task of describing at length the history of athletics at Oxford, but space forbids more than a few details of gossip. It was in 1850 that Exeter College held its first foot-race, a "foot steeple-chase" as they called it, which was won by Mr. (now Colonel) Wyatt, the second place being taken by Mr. James Aitken, better known as a cricketer and an oars man, and now the Vicar of Chorleywood. This foot-race was soon followed by a college athletic meeting, a copy of the programme of which is printed in the Badminton Library book on athletics. Between 1850 and 1860 college meetings had become tolerably frequent, but it was not until the autumn term of 1860 that the first University sports were held. It was not until March 5th, 1864, that the first Inter-University sports were held on a grass course at the Christchurch Cricket Ground at Oxford. This it was that first turned Oxford athletics from a casual pastime into a regular institution. Since that date almost every college has had its athletic club, and has continuously held an annual athletic meeting.

It was not until 1867 that the Oxford athletes had a cinder path, not at their present ground, but at the old ground in the meadows at Marston. There can be little doubt that the site was badly chosen. The Marston meadows lay so low, and so near the Cherwell, that in the winter the path was often almost flooded, and the grass track was often sodden for weeks together. Besides, it was a long walk over Magdalen Bridge and past the "Boiled Rabbit" (which we should like to inform strangers is not the name of a hostelry, but of a church which is supposed to resemble the shape of the above-named delicacy). True there was an alternative route through Mesopotamia and over the ferry, and along the gravel path and through the "Slough of Despond" into the back gate, and indeed, we can almost forgive the old Marston ground for its wetness from the memory of the many pleasant walks we have had through Mesopotamia and the meadows, to reach the track upon which our first aspiring efforts were made. And by the by, Oxford men still go over the ferry and along the gravel walk, and may like to hear that it was from this gravel path that H. K. Upcher cleared the fence in one bound without taking off his ulster. True he had to jump into the swamp; but what is that in the happy days of youth?

At the end of 1876 the O. U. A. C. moved into their present home on the Iffley Road. It is an excellent ground, and the Oxford athletes will never want to make another move (unless they move into a bigger pavilion, in which case, let us hope the staircase will be wider).

It was in 1880 that the Oxford athletes helped the settlement of a number of athletic disputes by convening a meeting which led to the foundation of the Amateur Athletic Association. In 1879 there had been two amateur championship meetings, one held at Lillie Bridge under the auspices of the moribund Amateur A. C., the other held at Stamford Bridge in the summer. A conference was summoned to Oxford of representatives of all the chief athletic clubs of the kingdom, Mr. B. R. Wise, the president of the O. U. A. C., presiding. The meeting then and there founded the new body with the objects of holding an Annual Championship Meeting, of promoting uniformity of rules and of repressing abuses of athletic sport. For the first three years all the officers of the A. A. A. were past or present officers of the O. U. A. C. They were as follows:—The Earl of Jersey, president; B. R. Wise, vice-president, hon. treasurer, C. N. Jackson, hon. sec. M. Shearman.

Since the institution of the A. A. A. the Amateur Championship Meeting has always been held in the summer. This is no doubt hard on the University men, who are then not only out of training, but frequently prevented from going into training again by examinations; but there can be equally little doubt that the old date for the meeting, which was the Monday after the Inter-'Varsity sports, gave an immense advantage to the University athletes over every one else, and before the summer date the Irish, Scotch, and provincial

SPORTING NOTES.

MR. JOHN COOKSON, the venerable squire of Meldon-park estate, who died the other day, was 83 years of age. Deceased established the Morpeth Hunt in 1864, and was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Mr. J. B. Cookson, who has owned some race-horses. Among the devotees of the sport who followed the late Mr. Cookson many good stories of quick spins, long runs, and hairbreadth escapes are recounted; as well as of the speed and staying powers of two of Mr. Cookson's horses, Teddy the Tailor and Dunleary. It is a tradition in the hunt yet how, in a long ran, the whip's horse failing Mr. Cookson handed him over Dunleary. Thereafter, the huntsman's horse stopping dead beat, he took Dunleary from the whip, and the gallant animal carried Martin Care pluckily to the death, the sole survivor of that day's field, for two or three horses had dropped dead, and all the others were beaten off.

Lord Alington met with a grand reception at Wimborne when he arrived home with his young bride. In returning thanks the sporting peer waxed eloquent. He said: I see in the address that you have congratulated me on my marriage. Well, I can meet you halfway in that, because I congratulate myself.

> For what is there in this vale of life
> Half so delightful as a wife,
> When happiness, peace, and love combine
> To stem—

something—I forget it now—but I know it ends with "love divine." I hope it will not be the last time you will see my wife in Wimborne. I hope she will drive in very often and see what is to be seen and do a little bit of shopping. I'll back her to do that against any woman in England. I can see her going into a shop laying out money, and hear her just as she is leaving, turning to the person who had waited on her, say, with her best smile and in her most charming voice, "Put down the bill to Lord Alington."

Saturday, 9th April, is fixed for the Parliamentary Point-to-Point Steeplechase. There are two classes of riders, one not under 12st and another not under 14st, both at catch weights. A sweepstakes of £2 each, with £40 added, will be divided between the two winners. The horses must be bona fide the property of and to be ridden by members of the House of Commons, that have regularly hunted this season, and never won under National Hunt Rules, except point-to-point or red coat races limited to any particular hunt. The Epsom sage says the Parliamentary Race cannot be a success, as many of the M.P.'s stick at nothing—not even to the point. He adds: Some members are all the time travelling from Dan to Beersherbet, and that ain't the proper course.

Cycle racing for some reason or other fell a little flat last year, but there is every reason to believe that the presence of Zimmerman the American champion in England, who will probably prove a real rival to F. J. Osmond, will once more impart to the racing programme of the year an additional public interest. The advent of Mecredy, Ducross, and Co. a couple of seasons ago, gave racing a big lift in England and the chances are that our trans-atlantic visitor will do the same, especially if he can hold his own with, or beat, our best men. Herbert Syner, who used to be Osmond's greatest rival on the big wheel, is now like Freddy, connected with the trade. Syner has just been re-elected captain of the Notts Boulevard Cycling Club, and it is his intention to try his luck on the low machine during the coming season.

Has any one ever noticed the physical affinities of Syner and Osmond? Both are exceptionally tall, with inordinate length of legs and arms. Curiously enough Zimmerman has physical proportions almost exactly similar. There can hardly be any doubt that height and length of limb are advantageous aids to speedy cycling, whether on the high or low machine. All the speediest men have had lots of leg. Little men, like Ede and Newland, have generally shown themselves champions at distances, while men of the build of Sansom and Jones have proved best at from five to ten miles.

With "Bally" for March is given a capital portrait of Mr. J. B. Leigh, who owns Wyeaway. He was born in 1858, and in due course went to Eton, where he took a great interest in cricket. He afterwards matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, and while there he found time to have three or four days a week either with the Bicester, the Old Berkshire, South Oxfordshire, or the V. W. H. Small wonder, too, that he found his way down to "the Vale," that historic ground sacred to the memory of many "grinds," and that in 1878 he took the Christ Church one on The Marquis, subsequently winning a private sweepstakes at Packington with him the same spring.

After he left the University Mr. Leigh turned his attention to more serious business than "grinds." He began by buying The Scot, when that horse ran in the Liverpool won by Woodbrook in 1881, and did very well with that good son of Blair Athol the following year, winning, among other races, the International Steeplechase at Sandown, carrying 12st. It was in 1881 also that Mr. Leigh's pretty colors were seen for the first time on the flat carried by Goggles, which he bought of Captain Machell soon after his purchase of The Scot from the same well-known sportsman. Mr. Leigh's connection with Jewitt's stable has been continuous, and, under the guidance and advice of such a master of the horse as Captain Machell he has had more than a share of good fortune.

The "dark" candidates for the Derby which find favour with backers are Endurance and The Cellarer, and both animals have been supported at ridiculously short odds. A friend, who has recently visited Newmarket, expresses grave doubts as to whether either horse will stand training; and it is certain that nothing whatever is yet known about their form by anybody. Endurance is an own brother to that moderate horse, Geologist, and Mr. Douglas Baird bought him out of the Yardley stud as a yearling for two thousand guineas. The Cellarer is by St. Simon out of Staffa, and he belongs to the Duke of Portland, who bred him at Welbeck.

Colonel North has had an extraordinary run of success during the six years he has owned a kennel. At the very first attempt, in 1888, he ran second to Burnaby with Duke MacPherson, and then was first and second in 1889 with Fullerton and Troughend, whilst Fullerton appropriated all the honors in 1890 and 1891, and again this season. Fullerton is indeed a wonderful animal, and in his career he has won 30 out of the 31 courses he has taken part in, while it is worthy of notice that he retires from public life as sound as he was when he ran his first course. He has never been sick or sorry, and has never suffered from the slightest lameness during the whole of his lengthy career.

I hear that the rowing authorities at Cambridge are so well pleased with the progress of their crew that contrary to custom the Eight will not require to go to Ely this season. On 9th March, however, they will proceed to Cookham for a short stay prior to taking up their quarters at Putney. Good work is being put in on the river at Oxford, but one or two changes have been made in the 'Varsity eight. Guy Nickalls is very sanguine about his crew, but what 'Varsity man is not?

Fullerton's marvellous victories in the Waterloo Cup for four years in succession will probably stand out as a record in the history of the blue riband of the leash for all time. It is worthy of note that our old friend, Jesse Winfield, of Epsom, can fairly claim part in the successes of the Short Flat kennel, and he is in possession of the best testimonial in the world from the esteemed trainer of Greentick's best son as to the value of his famous Epsom embrocation.

According to Mr. John Corlett, Lord Cadogan has already approached the Government on the subject of a charter being given to the Jockey Club, but some objection or other was raised. Perhaps Mr. Corlett will go dead against the charter when he learns that, if granted, it would mean the electing of members to the club according to modern methods, when the "fossils" would assuredly go to make room for some hard-working progressives.

Will Colonel North win that £30,000 over the treble event? The Colonel's horses engaged in the City and Suburban are Nunthorpe, 9st 2lb; Shelduck, 7st 10lb; Arturo, 7st 4lb; and King's Beadsman, 6st 5lb. In the Jubilee they are:—Nunthorpe, 9st 9lb; Old Boots, 7st 7lb; Arturo, 7st 3lb; High Commissioner, 7st 4lb; and King's Beadsman, 6st 12lb. With such a good bet there is now every temptation to run the lot.

Mr. Douglas Henty, who died the other day, kept for several years a small stud of racehorses, and won the Royal Hunt Cup in 1889 with Whitelegs, the horse being ridden by that excellent jockey Blake, who predeceased the owner of that animal by two days. Mr. Henty was the head of the great brewing firm of Henty and Sons, who have everything their own way in West Sussex and throughout the greater part of Hampshire.

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